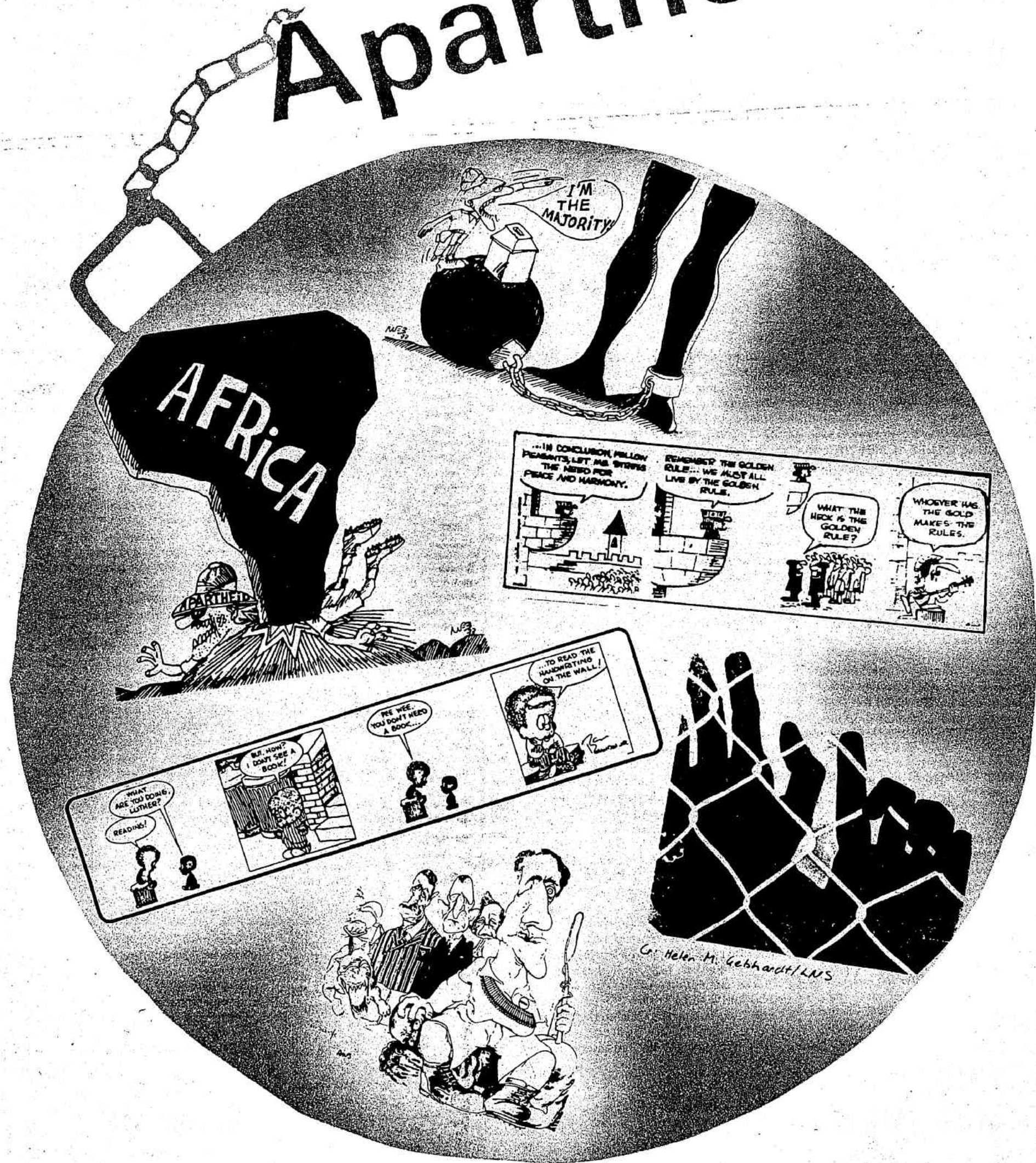


# WORONI

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## Apartheid



**WORONI**

the student newspaper of the  
Australian National University

**DEADLINE NUMBA 9:  
JULY 19**

**EDITORIAL**

We ought, we suppose, to ask how you all went in your EXAMS. We won't, though, because that will only depress most of you and give the rest of you reason to be intolerably smug. And anyway, we didn't have any EXAMS, so Nyah Nyah Nyah!

Instead, we shall talk about something that is rarely discussed in Editorials, i.e. Ducks.

Specifically the ducks in Sullivan's Creek. It has come to our attention that some desperates in Toad and Burton/Garran are thinking up delightful recipes involving these particular Avian entities. We are sorry to tell you that this is just not on.

There are a number of reasons for giving up on this sort of culinary Caper. For a start, ducks are very hard to catch. They can fly, and you can't. And to get anywhere near them in the first place, you have to get into (Dramatic Pause, B-Grade Horror movie music) SULLIVAN'S CREEK!

The creek is the major drawback. Besides having to get in to catch the intended fare, one has to devise a way of cooking the vile Blue-Green venom out of them as well.

To the editors this seems an insurmountable obstacle. We are sorry to say (having thought long and hard on this problem ourselves) that the duck is off.

Eds.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Students' Association will be held at 8pm WEDNESDAY 24 JULY in the BISTRO

It will be followed by a General Meeting ALL WELCOME The Annual General Meeting will include Peter Taylor's report as 1984 President and the presentation of 1984 audited financial statements.

The General Meeting will include elections (see this page), a motion on our membership fees for NSW EAN for 1985, (see this page) and a motion proposing some constitutional amendments.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS Nominations are called for the following positions:

- BUSH WEEK DIRECTOR(S)
- RETURNING OFFICER for S.A. Annual Elections
- S.A. REP on Board of Community Radio Station 2XX.

Nominations for these positions, must be handed in at the S.A. Office (first floor, Union Building) by 12 noon WEDNESDAY 24 JULY

Elections will be held at the General Meeting of the Students' Association, following the Annual General Meeting at—

8pm WEDNESDAY 24 JULY in the BISTRO

Candidates must be nominated and seconded by S.A. members and must be S.A. members themselves.

**Woroni Editors:**  
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Sport, Halls & Colleges — Fiona Matthews  
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**SUBMISSIONS:**  
Nothing racist, sexist, or defamatory and nothing which makes any member of our editorial collective throw up will be published.

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Leonardo da Vinci  
Johannes Brahms  
Joseph Stalin  
Orson Welles  
F. Scott Fitzgerald.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT**



**TAX AND STUDENTS**

Students from many ACT and NSW campuses joined the Coalition against Poverty (and thousands of farmers) demonstrating at the People's Tax Summit outside Parliament House during the Tax Summit. The NSW Education Action Network organised a small, highly conspicuous protest with a Wall of Students' Graffiti, commenting on the hardships a consumption tax would impose on students, etc. Representatives from most member campuses attended, wearing placards such as "PAYE as you eat", and "study now, eat later". Students from UNSW also attended, with Sydney community groups.

See separate article in this issue for pictures and more info.

The tax debate has almost entirely neglected students and other low income earners. I have written to Senator Ryan in her capacity as Minister for Education, pointing out some of the obvious consequences for students of a consumption tax, the already difficult financial situation of students, and the inadequacy of compensation proposals, and asking for her support.

The only compensation measure proposed for students in the White Paper is a rise of 6.5% in TEAS and some other allowances. This would clearly be inadequate to compensate for a 12.5% increase in costs, and does not begin to address the previous financial situation of those on TEAS (\$34 per week below the poverty line and \$12 per week below the dole in November 1984, and that's for the lucky one fifth of full-time uni students on full TEAS).

Students supporting themselves by part-time and/or poorly paid work will not benefit much from reductions in income tax.

**NEWS FROM THE SCIENCE FACULTY**

When is a science unit not a science unit? When it doesn't count as a "required C-point" for a science degree.

By the time you read this, Science faculty will have again considered the issue of required C-points. At present, one must include 4 C-points drawn from science units in one's 20 points to qualify for the BSc. (The system of prerequisites means that you have to do lots of science A and B points too, but that's another issue.)

An amendment to the rules has been suggested which would mean the 4 C-points would have to be drawn from the "home" departments of the Science Faculty or the "associated" department, Statistics. This would exclude Human Sciences (not again!) and Geography.

One could still do C-points from these subjects, but they wouldn't count as required C-points.

Aside from the issue of the content of the science units concerned (e.g. most geography departments in Australian universities are within Science faculties; Human Sciences has always been part of the Science Faculty at ANU; the units have already been accredited as science units) there is a serious issue of consultation with students.

The amendment was proposed at a Faculty meeting at the end of last semester. Few students were present, and some members felt it was a sufficiently important question to ask for delay so that students could be consulted. A Faculty Education Committee (FEC) meeting was called in the last teaching week; some of the most concerned student reps were unable to attend. I attended that meeting. After a long discussion, it was decided to defer making a decision until students can be properly consulted next semester. But Science Faculty may not accept that recommendation.

This case raises questions about what a science degree should encompass. Why not put your views to your class rep, who can pass them on to your department's FEC rep. Or let me know.

**ACCOMMODATION SUCCESS**

If you have read my reports before you will probably have seen mention of the Community Tenancy Scheme, an initiative from the Department of Territories to provide low cost, secure, medium to long term accommodation with a large degree of tenant control and community participation. I was a member of the advisory committee set up to develop guidelines for the scheme, and I wrote, with people from the CCAE Students' Association and the Reid TAFE Union, a joint submission on behalf of post-secondary students in the ACT, seeking funding through the scheme.

Now the good news: our submission has been successful! The Department is providing one house (a small start, but we hope the scheme will grow next year) for the use of post-secondary students.

Our next step is to form an inter-campus accommodation body, which will formally be the head tenant of the house, and will be responsible for its governance and administration. We need to develop our own guidelines for selecting tenants etc. At the moment we are working as an interim committee, drawing up a constitution and regulations. The new body is (provisionally) called the Association for Post-Secondary Student Accommodation.

**INFO DAY**

Each year ANU runs an information day for Year 11 and 12 students considering study at ANU. The SA had its usual stall this year, where Di and SRC members provided information and gave out typical items of student life like 'Woroni', the Counter Course Handbook and Orientation Handbooks. I gave a talk on "the issues facing students today". The day was very well attended — about 750 — and the refectory was filled with hundreds of people sampling student nutrition and atmosphere.

**NSWEAN**

On Saturday 20 July the NSW Education Action Network will be holding a Bi-annual General Meeting in Sydney. All student organisations in NSW and ACT have been invited, and it will be a great opportunity for people to find out about the Network and to meet people from other campuses.

If you are interested in attending, please let me know soon (S.A. Office, X2444) so I can give details of place and time and arrange transport if necessary.

Ann Foley attended the last Committee meeting as ANU delegate — her report is in this issue.

The issue of tertiary fees is not dead by any means. Newcastle University SRC plans to do a survey of students to discover what effects fees would have — how many would leave uni etc. — since there is little recent information.

We will be considering our membership fees for NSW EAN for this year at the General Meeting on Wednesday 24th July — please attend.

**S.A. CONSTITUTION**

Last year the S.A. adopted a new, improved constitution. However, the University's solicitor raised some questions about it — mostly drafting errors, and some minor ambiguities.

With the help of Gary Humphries who was a member of the original Constitutional Review Committee, some amendments to the S.A. Constitution have been prepared, which deal with the solicitor's points and also some others which have emerged this year. See separate article for more detail.

Lesley Ward  
President

# >>>> INSOMNIAC'S CORNER <<<<

## NOTICE OF MOTION

The following motion will be put at the General Meeting of the Students' Association on Wednesday 24 July.

### Recognizing:

(i) the benefits the ANUSA has derived from its involvement with the NSW Education Action Network as a non-paying member, in particular during the recent campaign against the reintroduction of tertiary fees and increased visa charges for O.S. students;

(ii) that there is a continuing need for campus organizations to work jointly on issues of student concern; and

(iii) that NSWEAN provides an accountable and dynamic forum for student co-operation,

1) reaffirms the ANUSA membership of the NSW Education Action Network  
 2) directs the President to seek \$5034 from the Vice-Chancellor, to be drawn from moneys set aside by the University for membership fees for the Australian Union of Students in 1984, and to apply this money as membership fees for the NSW Education Network for 1985, the membership fee(s) of NSWEAN being the equivalent of \$1 per full-time student  
 3) agrees that the ANUSA's votes at monthly NSWEAN Committee meetings shall be exercised by delegates appointed by the SRC.

For information on the NSW Education Action Network, contact Lesley Ward at the S.A. Office.

## ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION RESULTS OF ELECTION

JANE CONNORS has been elected as a student rep on the Buildings & Grounds Committee.  
 She may be contacted through the S.A. Office.

## RESIGNATION OF SRC MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBER

Poppy Maclean has resigned from her position as General Representative on the SRC.

The vacancy will be filled by GLENN PHILLIPS, who was the candidate most nearly elected as a General Representative.

Lesley Ward  
 President

## constitution amendments

At the General Meeting of the Students' Association on —  
 WEDNESDAY 24 JULY  
 (immediately following the Annual General Meeting at 8pm) several amendments to the SA Constitution will be proposed.

These amendments arise from questions raised by the University's solicitor last year when the new constitution was approved by University Council.

They fall into two categories: typographical and drafting errors and matters of substance.

### Typographical errors:

1. Section 12(1) Insert the word "are" after "following."
2. Section 28(1)(a): Delege "take a lease". Replace with "take on lease".
3. Section 40(3)(a): Replace "the Campus Community Broadcasting Association" by "Community Radio 2XX".
4. Section 49(a): Replace "requisitions" with "regulations".
5. Section 50(2): Replace "dicounted" with "disregarded".

### Matters of substance

1. Section 21(b) (Functions of Treasurer) Replace "make" by "supervise". The section to read:  
 "The Treasurer shall  
 a) . . . .  
 b) supervise all payments directed to be made by the Association  
 . . . ."

This clarifies the relationship between the Treasurer and the other trustees of the Association.

2. Section 18(2) (Liability of Officers) Insert the words "bona fide" before "performance". The sentence to read —  
 "The Association shall indemnify and keep indemnified an officer of the Association against all expenses, losses or liabilities she may incur in the bona fide performance of her functions and duties of such an officer."

This extends coverage of officers to all cases where they genuinely believe they are carrying out proper instructions of the Association.

3. Section 40(3) (Election from General Membership) Replace "Third Term" by "Second Semester"  
 This allows earlier elections for S.A. reps on the Board of 2XX and the Union Board.

4. Section 43 (Trustees of the Association) Add a new subsection: "(4) The Trustee who is neither the President nor the Treasurer holds office for 12 months from December 1st following her election, but holds office during the pleasure of the SRC, and while she remains a member of the SRC, and if a vacancy in the position arises, the person elected to replace the vacating person serves the remainder of the vacating person's term."

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 ANU UNION ELECTIONS

## Election of ten (10) members of the Union Board of Management

It is necessary for me to conduct an election for ten (10) members of the Union Board of Management, who shall hold office for one (1) year from 1 November 1985. Nominations which:

- (A) must be made on the form prescribed by and available from the Secretary;
- (B) shall be signed by at least two (2) members of the Union eligible to vote at the election, and
- (C) shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act, if elected,

are invited from eligible members and shall be lodged with me through the Secretary of the Union at the Union Office or posted to the Returning Officer, Australian National University Union, GPO Box 4, Canberra 2601, so as to reach me by 12.30pm on Friday 2 August 1985.

Persons eligible to be nominated are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except those members whose eligibility is rendered invalid by Section 2, Para 8 of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.

Every person who, at the close of nominations, is an ordinary or life member of the Union is eligible to vote at the election, except a person suspended from membership.

Should a ballot be necessary, polling will take place in the Union Building foyer from Tuesday 20 August 1985 to Friday 23 August 1985, inclusive, between the hours 11am and 6.30pm each day, and at other places and times during that period, notice of which will be published widely.

All enquiries concerning the elections should henceforth be directed to me.

K Bowden  
 Returning Officer  
 10 July 1984

Section 43(1) (Trustees of the Association) Replace "by the Association" with "by the SRC"

The point of this is to set the term of office of the third Trustee, and to make sure there is one over the summer break.

5. Section 48(3): (Dissolution) Insert "equally" after "divided", and delete all words after "date of dissolution".

The effect of this is that if the Association were ever dissolved, the assets would be divided equally among the members.

6. Section 33: (Special General Meeting) Replace existing section 33 with:

- (1) Where not less than  
 (a) thirty ordinary members by notice in writing given to the President; or  
 (b) one half of the members of the SRC by resolution at an SRC meeting — request the President to convene a Special General Meeting, she shall set down a time, date and place at which that meeting shall be held, being a date not more than two weeks after the receipt of the resolution.

- (2) Where not less than  
 (a) sixty ordinary members by notice in writing given to the President; or  
 (b) three-fifths of the members of the SRC by resolution at an SRC meeting — request the President to convene an urgent Special General Meeting, she shall set down a time, date and place at which that meeting shall be held, being a date not more than three days after the receipt of the notice or the passage of the resolution.

- (3) The business at that meeting is only those matters specified in the request to the President.

- (4) If a Special General Meeting fails to attain a quorum, the matters set down to be considered thereat shall be stood over to be considered at the next ordinary general meeting.

7. Section 35(1): (Requirement of General Meetings) Insert the following words after the word "members":

"(except that, in the case of a Special General Meeting under section 33(2), the President need give only two days' notice to members)".

Points 6 and 7 set up two categories of Special General Meetings, depending on the urgency of the matters to be discussed.

8. Section 54(a): (Constitutional Amendments) Amend to read:

"(a) of which two weeks' notice has been given to the President, and of which one week's notice has been given to the members".

This clarifies the notice given to members of amendments to the Constitution.

Most of these points are "tidying up" the Constitution, I would be happy to discuss them further with interested people.

Lesley Ward

To the Editors:

Recognizing and supporting 'Woroni's commitment to pluralist debate, I am, nevertheless, shocked and outraged at the publication (in Vol. 37, No. 7 of June 3, 1985) of an article entitled "Nicaragua: has anything really changed?" by the semi-anonymous writer "L.T." This person, lacking the courage and conviction to properly identify themselves, reveals her/his political bias, so strongly denied in the end of the article, by further failing to identify sources for the most important points in this so-called 'article'.

This is understandable, as these points, 'facts' and 'arguments' are entirely unsupported - I will not go so far as to call them base falsifications, but rather malicious propaganda.

This article stinks of groundless, propagandist misinformation. That it should receive any space in 'Woroni' indicates a degree of journalistic and editorial carelessness I would not have expected in 'Woroni'. Hopefully, though, the readers of 'Woroni' have been open-minded and inquisitive enough to see a bit of the true picture of the Nicaraguan Revolution over the last six years and will not be misled by the twisted piece of trash written by "L.T."

Sincerely,  
Nicholas Chapman

Dear Nick,

There are two things Woroni and Barricade (a Nicaraguan Rag for those who don't already know) have in common.

- we are both pro-Sandinista,
- we both have allowed opposing points of view to be printed.

By the way there is an article on page 14 which explains Nicaragua's position very clearly and is extremely well documented.

Eds

Dear Editors,

I am pleased that Christopher Reberger read my article (Woroni Vol.37 (6):6) and provided his views on the subject (Woroni Vol.37(6):2).

I wish to make the following points:

1. Mr Reberger is rightly uncertain as to my personal conviction on condemnation. "... if he's fallen for the old trick that those who don't believe in the Son of God are on the highway to hell, i.e. aren't going to have a very nice time after they die." I wish to remove this doubt. I CONFESS THAT JESUS IS LORD AND THAT GOD RAISED HIM FROM DEATH. I therefore accept John 3:18 "... he who does not believe is condemned already."

2. I agree with Mr Reberger that "if this is so" it is going to be a 'real raw deal' for those listed "who have, or will lead just, responsible and compassionate lives." The Bible states that "all have sinned." (Romans 3:23)

3. Mr Dunn does not wish to "live his life in guilt and face his death with the fear of eternal pain". My sins are forgiven and I am cleansed from all unrighteousness (see 1-John 1:9). I therefore do not "live in guilt". I have no fear of death since there is no condemnation for those who are in Christ Jesus, for he has set me free from the law of sin and death, (Romans 8:1-2).

4. Mr Reberger rightly questions "... but what if thieves did remove the body...?"  
- What if they did not?

Kebryn Dunn

LETTERS...LETTERS...LETTERS

Dear Editors,

On 29 May, as student representatives of "Australian Society: Class, Power and Political Economy", we presented a petition to Dr B. Rawson, Dean of the Faculty of Arts. The petition was signed by some 405 interested staff and students and expressed concern about the future of the above unit, following advice that it might not be offered in the future. At our meeting with the Dean, we were informed that our efforts had been in vain - that there was already a commitment to the course and, furthermore, that it had been there all along... funny... no-one else we'd met with, from the lecturer (whose contract has not been renewed) to the Sociology Departmental Committee members, had been able to give us that assurance.

Dr Rawson drew our attention to "some inaccuracies" which she found in an article published in the previous "Woroni" - namely the claim that the unit may not be offered again, that staffing formulae have indeed been discontinued and that other departments have also suffered severe cut-backs.

In defence of that article, we would like to draw your attention to these apparent misconceptions.

First, in relation to the continuation of the course, the article is correct in stating what students had been informed - namely, that the course may not be offered in the future due to cuts in staffing levels. Our information was as stated - and must be distinguished from what any administrators, with their power, might cause to happen. In drawing up a petition to express student concern, we were acting on the information available to us and perhaps any "misconceptions" on our part reflect student marginality to the process of staffing decisions.

We also need to ask about the nature of the now-stated "commitment" to the course. At the Departmental Committee meeting on 29 April a motion stating that "this departmental committee is of the opinion that the Department (of Sociology) should commit itself to offering, on a regular basis, a course which investigates the issues of class, power and political economy in Australian Society" was defeated - the department was not prepared to make an on-going commitment to teaching the course. Instead, a motion was passed to the effect that the department should apply to Faculty for extra funding to ensure the continued teaching of the course... but that, in the event of that funding not being forthcoming, there was no guarantee that the unit would be taught. The petition was thus circularised in the hope that Faculty would be moved by a demonstration of strong student support for the unit and that arrangements would be made to ensure its secure future out of respect for students' interests. So are we to take it that the Dean is indeed committing Faculty to offering the unit regularly in the future???

Second, if staffing formulae are no longer rigidly applied across the board, then why is Dr Hopkins' post not being renewed indefinitely? Especially as staffing plans for 1986 "explicitly take account of the need to offer this unit."

Third, it may be that other departments too are suffering severe cutbacks, but it is characteristic of things which have life that they move, make a noise, and usually draw attention to themselves.

As the 'Woroni' article stated: "Knowledge is power and it is because of this that we should be concerned as to which knowledge the powerful allow us access."

We should be grateful that the Dean has shared some of her knowledge about the shape of things to come in the Sociology Department.

Sally Creasy  
Kate Durkin

Dear Woroni Editors,

In my article in an earlier 'Woroni', "How I Learnt to Fear the Bomb", I see there was an error. The statement that submarine missiles were excluded from SALT was incorrect. This was related as it was explained to me, but I have since heard otherwise.

For those unfortunate readers who vent their spleen against unilateral disarmament I would like to provide the following: Israel has recently unilaterally deployed nuclear missiles and artillery ammunition in the Middle East war. Sensible people must now call for the unilateral nuclear disarmament of Israel before these weapons are used before other Middle Eastern countries deploy their own nukes. We must be very wary of Liberal people like Senator Fred Chaney who argue against unilateral disarmament because this platitude can be exploited to protect a unilateral advantage of one nation or superpower, and this includes in Australia.

Chris Warren

Dear Editors,

We would like to bring your and your readers' attention to the fact that grave moves are being made in the Sports Union. These moves are affecting the running of both the Chinese Massage Courses and also the Treatment Clinic, run by Lindsay Yates. We see this as extremely detrimental to the services that have been provided on this campus for the last seven years. We feel that Lindsay should be commended for his contribution to student health and awareness of alternative medicine. We and many others have been assisted not only in our health but in our studies by his positive approach and his generosity in charging minimal fees for an excellent service.

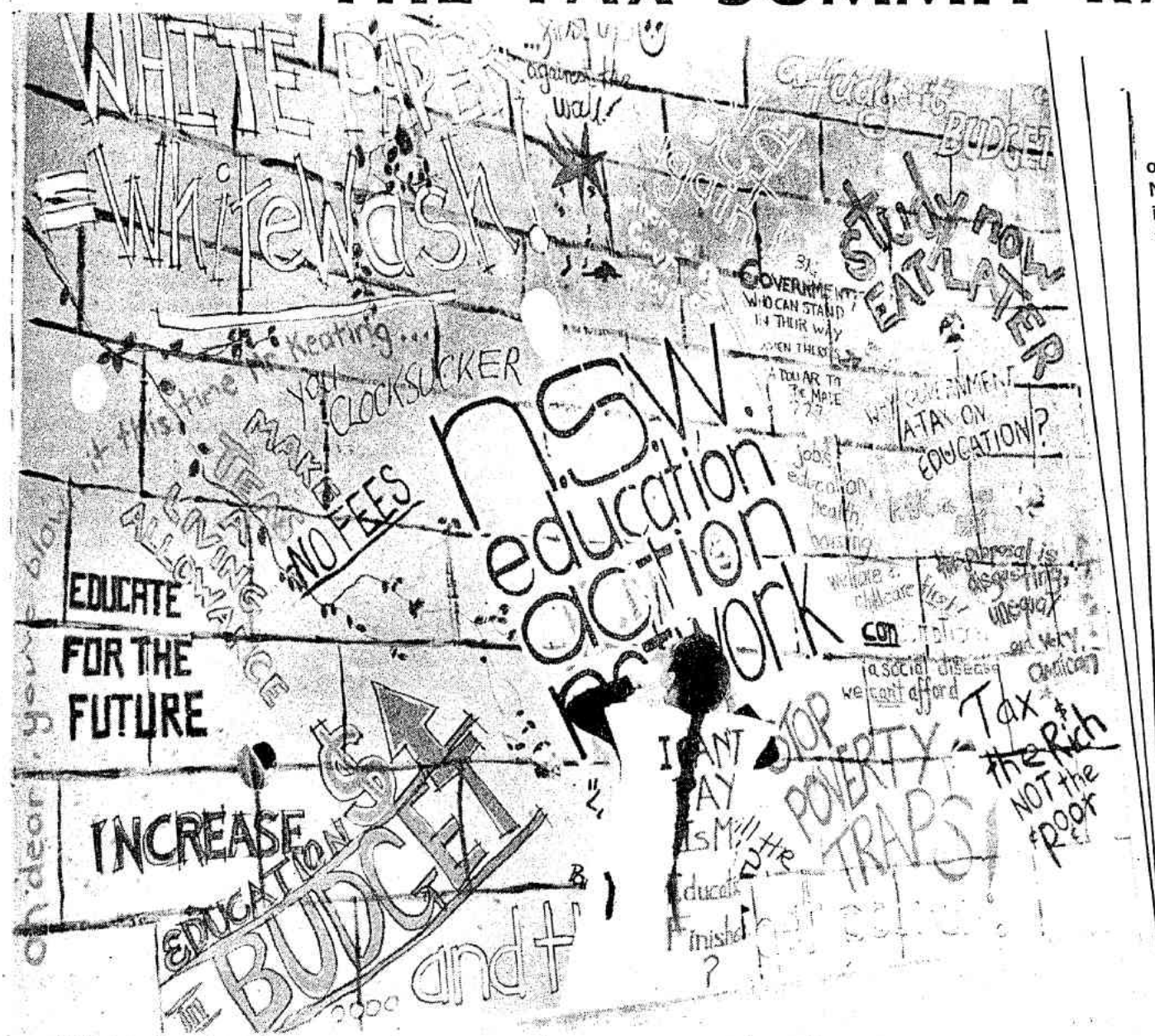
We urge that Lindsay's service be strengthened and supported. At present it appears that the Sports Union intends to discontinue this service. This pernicious attack is completely deplorable, and does not measure up to the expectations of students, and the value they receive from General Services Fees paid to the Sports Union. We call on the Sports Union to reinstate the service and urge all students to voice their support for Traditional Chinese Massage.

Yours  
Alison Greig and Helen Campbell

RESIDENT NURSE

For those students living on campus and not aware; there is an after-hours extension of the Health Service. She is a registered nurse, BETH POWELL, living at Burton-Garran Hall. For general needs of those students unable to attend the Health Service during the day she runs a clinic in Room 16, Block A, Burton-Garran Hall between 6.30-7.30 weekdays. (Consultation by appointment, see extension below or by knocking on the door of Room 18). Weekend clinic times are 5.00-6.30pm. She is also on call after hours FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY and can be contacted on ext. 3552 or by phoning Security Ext.9 and paged (or found). See noticeboards in halls and clinic door for details.

# THE TAX SUMMIT RALLY



A 'WALL' OF STUDENTS' GRAFFITI

On Monday 1st July, amidst thousands of demonstrating farmers, students from NSW and the ACT joined other community groups, unionists and youth to attempt to voice their concerns to the Federal Government and the Taxation Summit delegates.

Students from the NSW Education Action Network — a coalition of Student Organisations from the ACT and NSW — distributed material on their response to the Government's 'tax reform' options and discussed their concerns with farmers and others gathered before Parliament House.

Students have contributed to an "Education Action" banner — a 'wall' of graffiti 20 feet wide by 12 feet high containing some of the only comments the Summit delegates will see or hear from student groups.

"We are concerned and angry that student groups were not considered in the development of the 'tax reform' package, nor were their representatives invited to attend the Summit itself," stated Ms Lesley Ward, President ANU Students' Association. "As a result a 'People's Tax Summit' has been set up outside Parliament House. It is fundamentally undemocratic that many groups, including students, have been denied access to both the debate on the issues and government decisions. It remains a situation where it is only those groups with the most power, wealth and media influence that have their say and get listened to."

**We call for —**

- an increase in the level of TEAS at least to level of the dole and CPI indexed — as per 1983 ALP election promise!
- an increase in education funding
- provision of an equitable distribution of public expenditure on education, health, housing and welfare.

**We demand —**

- a real reform of the taxation system — progressive and redistributive
- a clampdown on tax avoidance/evasion
- an effective capital gains tax
- a wealth tax
- a tax on fringe benefits
- raise the tax threshold
- a tax on family trusts
- fair death duties
- review of corporate tax

The Labor Government must implement progressive tax reforms which promote the redistribution of wealth in Australia!!

Ms Ward added: "Representatives from a number of NSW and ACT Student Organisations have come together in Canberra this week to express the disenchantment of students on campus with the ALP Government and their failure to fulfil their election promises on education. Government taxation and budgetary policies must acknowledge that education should be a right for all, not just the rich."

Ms Jeannette Donahue, President of Canberra CAE Students' Association stated, "The introduction of a consumption tax would be profoundly regressive. Compensation measures proposed by the government fail to realistically address the problems facing students. Income tax reductions will be of little benefit to students on low incomes, those working part time, or those in the cash economy. In addition, the costs of books and other education materials would rise significantly; an added burden for students and the educational institutions themselves."

The NSW Education Action Network will be continuing the "Education For All" Campaign, including convening the Inaugural Meeting of the Education Action Coalition — a coalition of academic and trade unions, community and student organisations to unite around action for education and to act as a powerful education lobby group. The Education Action Coalition Inaugural Meeting will be held on July 23rd 1985.

Government taxation and budgetary policies must acknowledge that education should be A RIGHT FOR ALL — not just the rich!

Income support for students is an essential component of any progressive government policy. Yet the financial support currently available to students is totally inadequate !!!!!



The TEAS Allowance is significantly below the poverty line and the gap between TEAS and the dole operates as an education disincentive. For example, single students over 18 without additional income or dependents receive \$68.67 p.w. which is \$12.33 less than similar individuals on the dole and \$34.13 below the poverty line!

In 1984, 35,000 students in NSW applied for the TEAS Allowance yet only 35,000 students received some form of TEAS allowance nationally !!!!!

Education is the way of the future . . . where do the priorities of this government lie. They certainly haven't lived up to their promises!!!!



NSW EDUCATION ACTION NETWORK VOICE STUDENT CONCERNS 'OUTSIDE' THE TAXATION SUMMIT:

# APARTHEID KILLS

## SOWETO RALLY

(Sunday 16th June) I attended a rally outside the South African Embassy against apartheid. This issue is one in which I have been interested for many years, coming from Britain where it receives rather more publicity and perhaps more condemnation than it does here. I found the rally rather disappointing in some aspects, hopeful in others. At 1.00pm, the official starting time, there were approximately 200 people present. This, in a city with a permanent population of approx. 250,000, and a temporary population of maybe 10,000 students (supposed to be well-informed socially aware and concerned people) was disgusting!

The atmosphere was excellent, most people who attended seemed to be well-informed and concerned about the situation in South Africa. A bonfire was burning cheerfully - necessary, as it was a very cold day; wine and orange juice

were available, a barbecue was there for those who wanted it. There was a caravan permanently situated there for information and for picketers to sleep in.

The picket, in case you didn't know has been going since Tuesday 11th June. It has received a lot of support from the local community - so much, in fact, that it has been extended.

Among the speakers were; Kerry Browning, member of South African Support Campaign in Australia, and spokesperson for the Soweto Mobilisation Committee, which organised the rally, Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, the representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania in Australia; John Langmore, Labor Member for Fraser; Barry Reid and Sue Craven, both members of the House of Assembly; Charles MacDonaid from the Trades and Labour Council; Peter O'Day of the BLF and president of the TLC, Stuart Harris, ex-journalist to both the London 'Times' and 'The Canberra Times'; Carol Dowling of the 'Land Rights Now' Group; and the guest

speaker was Johnson Mlambo, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the PAC.

Points raised in the speeches were of course, sporting and economic links with South Africa; the breaking of diplomatic ties and the closing of the Embassy were called for. Obviously, Soweto, which the rally commemorated was recalled to people's minds by the speakers. 'Panorama' a South African magazine distributed here was condemned and it was strongly suggested that the two men responsible for its publication, who have been accredited diplomatic status, should be thrown out of this country. The ACT ALP had that morning, passed a resolution condemning apartheid and suggesting stronger measures that the government could take: this was commended.

It was mentioned that the Land Rights Now Group had both provided and received support for the SMC in their respective (and related) struggles. The TLC had also been supportive to the SMC. The 'Canberra Times' was comm-

ended for its honest reporting of events in and around South Africa. It was brought up by one of the speakers that the Federal Police who have been at the picket (in an official capacity, of course) had helped trades-persons and messengers gain access to the Embassy.

In fact, the police provided me with a bit of comic relief during the rally. A speaker drew my attention to them by referring to them as 'the peaked caps behind us' and there they were - six of them - peaked caps, black uniforms, standing guard outside this white, white embassy, absolutely poker-faced, not one muscle moving during the speeches. Not a smile, not a frown, not even a shame-faced look when their actions of crossing the picket line or using the back entrance were mentioned. Do the police have a union themselves? If so, it should be against their principles to do such things. If not, there should be legislation passed to prevent this: if a picket is a legal protest, it should be allowed to be effective by the administration of this country.

## "GENERATIONS OF RESISTANCE" & "SIX DAYS IN SOWETO"

On Tuesday 11th June, two films about South Africa were shown in the Copland Building as part of a week of events commemorating the Soweto massacres, beginning in June 1976. The first film, 'Generations of Resistance' details the struggle by blacks for freedom and equality, since 1908. (1). Briefly, it told of the law passed in 1913 forbidding black people to own more than 7% of the land where they make up a majority of 80%. This led to the formation of the African National Congress in 1913. Their main areas of discontent were that Blacks were not allowed to join trade unions, or strike, they were made to carry a pass to gain entry into "white areas".

Nelson Mandela was arrested in 1964, he is still in prison. A recent offer was made to him that if he agreed not to advocate the use of violence, he would be freed. He refused to accept this condition. His wife, Winnie Mandela, despite an order preventing her leaving her town of residence, and another forbidding her speeches to be published in South Africa, has carried on resistance work.

In the 70s there was a wave of strikes followed by government repression. The "Communists" were blamed, Steve Biko, another resistance leader was imprisoned. He was beaten to death in prison in 1976.

The next film was titled "Six Days in Soweto"; unlike "Generations of Resistance" which was narrated by an African, this was presented by a British man. However, he was quite obviously sympathetic to the black movement. He began with a comment about the white people's church-going and the contradiction between their religion (Evangelist) which they expressed belief in every Sunday, and the conditions of the Blacks in the country which most white South Africans implicitly or explicitly condone or actively support. In contrast they showed black Africans praying for the "lost white man" and promising to show them what freedom really means when (if?) they attain equality.

There were riots against white rule in 1949 and a new campaign in 1952 led by Nelson Mandela. Police shot 33 people dead, there were new laws made against "civil disobedience". Blacks formulated their Freedom Charter in 1955 stating their demands for equality and fair representation in parliament. Women protested in 1956 against being forced to carry a work permit, like men. The Pan African Congress was formed in 1959, followed by the Sharpeville massacre. (2) In the 60s, Bantu chiefs were appointed by the government to control "tribes", they were also responsible to the government, not to their fellow blacks.

The film showed the sequence of events leading to the students' uprising in Soweto in 1976. It explained the basic hardships of children who were forced by economic deprivation to perform adult tasks almost as soon as they could walk. The black children in segregated schools were forced to learn the Afrikaans language, as well as the native dialect and English. The government did not feel it was necessary for blacks to learn mathematics, however, as in the jobs reserved for blacks it was not needed; instead, they were taught tasks such as washing clothes.

Children in Soweto organised a march on June 16th to protest against their conditions. The police, called in by the government fired tear gas canisters, followed by bullets. Many children were killed or injured by this police action. They rioted, destroying government and police property. This resulted in more severe repressive measures being taken by the police. Violence continued, the police going so far as shooting random bullets into a funeral of a black person when there was no provocation. (3)

### NOTES:

1. The time of the Bambata uprising where 4,000 Blacks were killed by the British, and the leader, Bambata, was beheaded. This incident, where they were so badly defeated, led the Blacks to their pacific resistance program which lasted till the 1960s.
2. This incident was a turning point and armed struggle began. The PAC formed their military wing in 1961. The ANC formed theirs slightly later. Their aims were to damage buildings which were seen as symbols of oppression, not to kill people.
3. The Soweto students' uprising was not as some have suggested, a demonstration against education per se - it was a demonstration against the type of education they received. The introduction of Afrikaans was a catalyst to protest against the education laws and the overall situation. Nor was it 'master-minded' purely by students. Seventeen members of the PAC were arrested and charged with inciting the riot. What it showed was that this generation were becoming prepared to join the ranks of their forefathers in opposing the system.

Both films were made in the 1970s. They thus do not show the current situation, which is far, far worse. However, as an introduction to South African history and white attitudes, they are both very good films.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SPOKE OUT TODAY ON SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID



RONALD REAGAN SAID THAT QUIET DIPLOMACY WAS NOT ALWAYS ENOUGH...



AND HE DIRECTED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS -



TSK, TSK



# APATHY CONDONES

While it was good to see the Labor Party turning up, a couple of questions crossed my mind: Why had they not passed this resolution many years ago? Was it possible that their presence today was in an attempt to gain more votes (they seem to be rather in need of them at the moment)? Why is the Federal Labor Party or even the NSW Wran administration not now taking stronger steps against South Africa? Passing resolutions, suggesting sanctions, publicly condemning the regime, have been done by many governments, British, American, Australian, for example, but they all still trade with S.A., sell their products, and take no really effective steps towards giving blacks basic rights.

I said at the beginning that I was disappointed with the turnout: 200 at 2pm about 300 at 3pm. The headline of this article is Apathy Condones; Apartheid Kills. I do not mean this to be sensationalist, but when the South

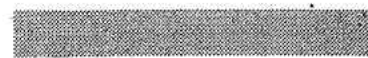
Africans inside the embassy looked out and counted the crowd, which made up about 0.8% of Canberra's population, do you think they worried? Do you think they would have telephoned Johannesburg or Capetown and said that the Australian people had wholeheartedly condemned their regime and could they come home please? It is international apathy which has permitted a minority government to oppress a majority population merely because of

the colour of their skins. Sure the United Nations General Assembly has expelled S.A., sure many governments have criticised the regime, sure there is much talk about sanctions, but what is really done? Very little. What effect does this lack of action have on the white government? None. What effect does it have on the blacks in South Africa? It hurts and it makes them angry. We who even now are still shocked and distressed about what Hitler did to the Jews prior to and during the second World War are allowing a very similar situation to

exist in South Africa — the country where the British invented the concentration camp and the Afrikaans the bantustan. People there are being killed every day. What are future generations going to say about us? "Why didn't they do something?"

I also said earlier that the rally hopeful in some ways. The main issue, the breaking of all ties with South Africa, the removal of the embassy; and the condemnation of sportspersons such as Kim Hughes, received loud and uniform applause from the crowd. The support for the picket has been so excellent that it has been extended indefinitely. If you want to go along for a couple of hours, ring Maxwell Nemadzivhanani on 959988 (bh) or just turn up — dress warmly!

See the interview with Johnson Mlambo for other things that you can do now to support the black majority of South Africa.



with hardened criminals who were told to "pick and choose 'wives' from amongst ourselves . . . We were all men . . . that night, . . . we had to fight to avoid rape. Even when we reported this to the authorities, they dismissed us or threatened us."

The prisoners were made to work. In one of Johnson's jobs he "had to push an iron-wheeled barrow full of sand to make a sandcastle, with prison guards and common-law prisoners wielding batons and pick-handles. . . the assaults were particularly fierce when you are now going uphill and it is harder and harder for you." The work was pointless, once a sand-castle was high enough, it was dismantled by the prisoners and another was built. This constituted a punishment: of working and working for no reason.

Another punishment was to put "you into a trench, completely covered up in the soil there with only perhaps the face remaining above the ground", other people would then "come up and urinate in your face". Yet another was to cuff your hands to a pole, so high that you could only just touch the ground with your feet. If you became disillusioned with the situation "and you think you have reached the end of your endurance and it is better for you to be killed by the prison guards, and you challenged them, they would say "no, we are not going to kill you ourselves, it is the work, the wheelbarrow: that is going to kill you."

I was told of many other brutalities carried out by the prison guards and the other, non-political prisoners: beatings were regular; starvation; solitary confinement; handcuffs and leg irons were still being used. There was little medical treatment, their own urine was the only medication available for many ailments, although the Red Cross gave some assistance especially during the 1970s.

"One of the chilling experiences" for Johnson "was in 1977-78 when there started to arrive on the island people who were born a year or two after we arrived on Robben Island."

He was released in June 1983, exactly 20 years after his sentence. He was put in a 'homeland', a bantustan, away from the rest of his family. He spent 10 months trying to get a job, but was not successful. He was smuggled out of the country and has been living in Tanzania

since May 1984, at the external headquarters of the PAC. His father, brothers and sisters are still in South Africa, he is unable to see them. His mother died while he was on Robben Island.

The political situation internationally as regards South Africa is that while they were expelled from the UN General Assembly in 1975, and the constitution of SA has been declared null and void — illegal, they are still given freedom to have embassies in countries like Australia and are accorded the usual diplomatic privileges. Whenever mandatory sanctions have been brought up in the UN the Reagan and Thatcher administrations have vetoed them. Voluntary impositions of sanctions have been ignored by Great Britain and the USA.

The view of the PAC now is that if economic, diplomatic, sporting and cultural sanctions were imposed internationally, they would weaken the regime so substantially that its leaders would have to come to terms with the situation, making a relatively peaceful change occur. Yet, a peaceful solution has been open to the government for a long time. It has been acknowledged by two Nobel Peace prizes (Albert Luthuli 1961 and Desmond Tutu in 1985) that Black South Africans are striving for their rights in a peaceful fashion. But, nothing has changed for them, although "Asians" have recently been given voting rights (of a kind), there is no sign that Blacks will be. Thus, the only option, if sanctions are not applied, is a violent one.

So, what can we do?

- 1) Boycott products from South Africa and shops that stock them. Complain to the management that they are supporting a racist regime and explain that you will stop supporting them if this continues.
- 2) Financial contributions are needed to open an information office in Australia and to fund journeys by PAC reps around the country to publicise the plight of blacks. Also, to enable victims of apartheid living in exile, to come and study in Australia. Assistance is needed for refugees in Tanzania — they are short of food, clothing, mosquito nets, medicine and sporting equipment. Any contributions — \$1.00? can be sent to the PAC office, 55 Stuart Street, Griffith Canberra.
- 3) Max, at the office, could do with some physical assistance, too. If you can offer your services here, phone him on 95 9988 office hours.
- 4) If you have neither spare time nor money, TALK! Speak to your friends, or relatives, make them aware of the situation. Mobilise the Australian government, make it fulfil its obligations as a member of the UN and the Security Council, to close the Embassy, to break off all ties with South Africa. Pressure from the people, students, workers, employers and politicians must be applied — it works — remember Vietnam?
- 5) Attend rallies and marches and protest.
- 6) Boycott banks like 'Nat West', 'Barclays' and particularly 'Citicorps'
- 7) Show disapproval of sportspersons like Kim Hughes
- 8) Write to MPs and newspapers, generating interest.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH JOHNSON MLAMBO (P.A.C. Foreign Secretary)

An interview with Johnson Mlambo, Foreign Secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, currently touring Australia, who was in Canberra for the Soweto Commemoration Rally.

I asked Johnson about the current conditions for Blacks in South Africa.

At the moment, Blacks have been allocated new "homelands": the bantustans. They are forced to live in these areas, to leave their places of birth and work. They are attributed to "tribes" despite the fact that they see themselves as Azanians, or Africans, not Zulus or other tribal groups. 13% of the land area has been allocated to blacks who make up 80% of the total population. "The government intends that they should be the homes of all the African people and in the rest of the country where they work, they are . . . just there for the duration of their working lives." The land given to the blacks is constituted of "the poorest portions of the country and the least developed." The Transkei, "declared overpopulated in 1941," is still moving thousands more people in. Economically the area is not viable, the people who live there cannot support themselves, they make up a labour reservoir upon which the whites draw. The majority of people there are women, "the men are away as migrant workers."

On the Western cape, many of the men work in vineyards, they come from the Transkei or Ciskei and "supplement the labour of the people who live on the farms" mainly "coloureds", they are just like the property of the farmer". The people working in the vineyards are paid by the "tot system" — given a tot of wine, not money for their labour, this has the result of making them alcoholics and dependent; of cutting short their working lives. This goes for children of as young as nine years old.

"The Bantustan political structure is based on the revival of tribalism; it sep-

arates people on an ethnic basis. Schools too are based on this. Tribal chiefs, formerly a dying institution, have been revived, but the chiefs are not elected by the "tribe", they are appointed by the white government. Legitimate chiefs have been deposed and replaced by government puppets. These measures have had the effect in some areas, of causing violence among the blacks. It shows a policy of "divide and rule"; its aim is to stop nationalism, and black consciousness. Johnson said it provokes a situation of "self-extinction, not self determination" for the blacks, that "the Bantustans must be completely dismantled, for any changes to be meaningful."

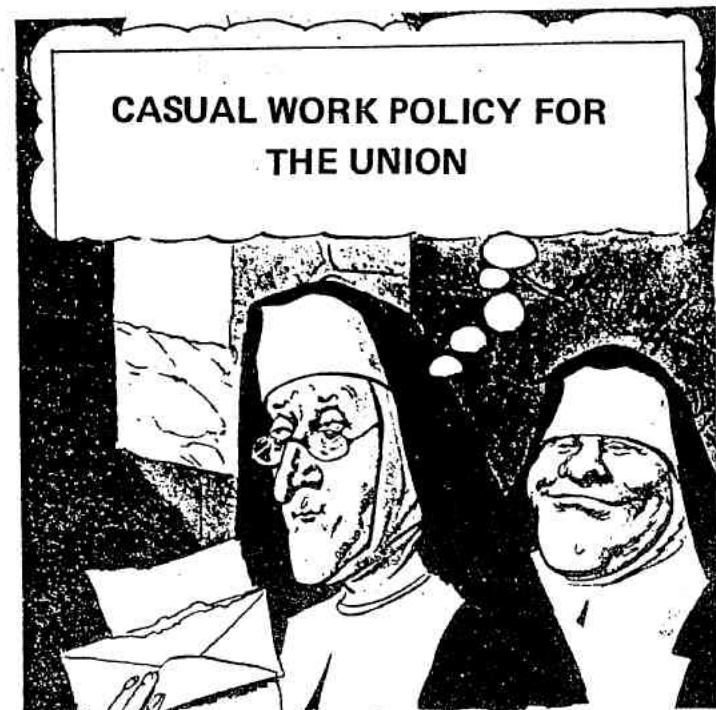
We then spoke about Johnson's experiences in prison. He was born in 1940, joined the PAC in 1960, the same year it was banned and forced underground. In 1963 he was arrested during government action against the PAC which lasted three months and resulted in the arrest of 11,000 people. 124 people were sentenced to death, six to life imprisonment; the first in the country's history to be so sentenced for political offences.

Johnson's group were freed after their initial arrest, only to be re-arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 7-20 years. Johnson, then the chair of his local PAC branch, at the age of 23, was sentenced to twenty years. He went to Pretoria, then was transferred to Robben Island. On his journey to Robben Island, which began at 2am he and his group were forced to wear leg irons and handcuffs. Their toilet was a bucket in the back of the moving truck in which they spent 18 hours. They were fed for the first time at 8pm that night. They slept cuffed together: if one wanted to go to the toilet; they all had to go.

On arrival, they slept then they were "forcibly shaved of every semblance of hair, with a razor blade . . . even the 17 year olds in our group". They were put



# THE "STUFF YOU REALLY



CASUAL WORK POLICY FOR THE UNION

Very shortly the Union Board will be deciding on the workings of a Casual Employment Scheme for students who want to work in the Union.

The scheme will cover advertising of job vacancies in Functions, Bar and Food Services. Vacancies will be advertised on Union noticeboards and at Student Employment. There will be a central place to register, and students will be required to provide information on the previous experience they have, when they are available for/would like to work (and when they cannot).

A training course will be run (possibly once per term) and students wishing to be employed will have to attend one of these courses before they can be employed.

The overall thrust of these new recommendations is to systematise the way people are employed for casual work in the Union by setting out a list of criteria which must be fulfilled by every person applying to work in the Union. This will

make getting a casual job less contingent on "who you know" which has been largely the situation until now.

The system will be fairer to everyone, as more students will be aware of the sort of work available, how to apply, and what the necessary qualifications are for jobs available in the Union.

Hopefully the results of this new scheme will be to provide greater numbers of students with casual work by making applications for jobs easier and by having set criteria for employment in the Union.

If there are any enquiries regarding the implementation of the Casual Employment Scheme, come and see the Chair (that's me) during working hours in the Union Office. Suggestions are welcome from all Union members and I would be very happy to receive comments from interested people.

Karen James  
Chair, ANU Union Board of Management

## TIME-MANAGEMENT

Tuesdays 1-2pm starting on July 23.  
A series of talks on how to remove some major blocks to effective time-management:

- lack of clarity about goals priorities and plans (How to decide what to do.)
- procrastination (How to motivate yourself to do it now.)
- perfectionism (How to get off your own back.)
- distractions (How to concentrate all your attention.)

## RELAXATION

Wednesdays 10-11am starting on July 24

An introduction to a wide range of relaxation activities, designed to help you unwind.

## SEMINAR AND TUTORIAL PRESENTATION

Thursdays 10-11am, starting on July 25

How to get your message across more effectively by:

- getting and holding your audience's attention
- making sure they understand your aims, your method of approach and your content;
- highlighting your key points;
- projecting yourself with energy and confidence;
- ending on an upbeat.

All programs will be held in the University Counselling Centre.

If you would like to attend one of these programs but cannot attend at these times, please contact Jill Hardy at the Counselling Centre (X 2442). Programs can then be arranged at times to suit you.

## This is the card:



## These are (some of) the discounts:

- Murray Valley Wineries • Australian Ballet • Hunter Valley Theatre Co
- Hole in the Wall (Perth) • Canberra Youth Theatre Co • Honeydew Wholemeal Restaurant (ACT) • Double Bay Steakhouse (Sydney)
- Pancake Kitchen (Adelaide) • City Movers (Ipswich) • Birch, Carroll & Coyne (Qld) • Fountain Health Foods (Bendigo) • Academic & General Bookshop (Melbourne) • Bookers Surf Shop (Perth) • El Cabello Blanco (Sydney) • Cardiff Cycle Centre (Newcastle) • Knitting Nook (Adelaide)
- Student Travel Australia • Sworn Insurance (through SSA) • Les Travel Magazine • El Toro Menswear (Bathurst) • Casano Cycles (Geelong)
- Academy Cinema City (Adelaide) • Rocking Horse Records (Brisbane)
- OPSM • East West Airlines • Port Cinema (Perth) • A. G. Smith (Warrambool) • Cygnet Cinema (Perth) • Hayes Theatres • Torragindi, Soudan Courts (Brisbane) • Gascoyne Jeans • Family Rent-a-car • Green Ginger (Armidale) • Bathurst Friendly Pharmacy • Buon Gusto Restaurant (Sydney) • TAA • Radio Rentals • Kensington Sports Centre (Sydney)
- Southern Pacific Hotels Corporation • Jackson Surfboards (Sydney)
- Sellen Hair Fashion (Brisbane) • Jeans Inn (Traralgon) • Low Book Company (Perth) • Fitch the Rubber Man (Adelaide) • Beaufort's
- How 2000 (Sydney) • Airlines of Northern Australia • Dyna Tune (ACT)
- Salisbury Art Supplies (Adelaide) • Fleetwood Stores (Perth)
- Warrambool Books

## Over 2000 Australian outlets

For full details get an ISIC and the National Student Discount Scheme Directory which points you in the right direction.

See your student union or Student Travel Australia office for more details. The ISIC is only available to full-time students, at a cost of \$5 and requires a passport sized photograph.



## SIX DEAD People that never contributed to Woroni



F. Scott Fitzgerald



Rosa Luxemburg



Joseph Stalin



Orson Wells



Leonardo Da Vinci



Johannes Brahms



# SHOULD KNOW ABOUT" PAGES



## WHEN TO APPLY?

The earlier the better because work visas are limited. Final application forms will become available in July, but application must be made by about the 3rd week of September as it takes some time to process visas. You can register your interest now and we will forward further information when it becomes available.

There will be special group departures on the 24th November and the 1st and 8th December. All flights must be booked through Student Travel Australia who have arranged special prices.

You will be issued with a one year non-renewable visa which will permit you to work anywhere in the country at any job. Canadian law requires that persons entering Canada on any work visa have, and pass, a medical check-up,

Canada is a huge country, the second largest after the Soviet Union (Australia is sixth). Like Australia, most of it is unhabited; 89% has no permanent population and 80% of the 25 million Canadians live within 400 km of the border with the United States. Unlike Australia, it is the cold, rather than hot dry conditions which keep the population concentrated.

The most popular tourist attraction is the Canadian Rockies running down the west coast. Though the highest peak (Mt Logan 6050 metres) is in an isolated corner of the Yukon, the Rockies are renowned for the excellent skiing conditions and facilities.

In a country that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the Rockies are still only a small part of what can be seen. From the permanently frozen ice caps and windswept treeless tundra to luxuriant rain forests, endless pine forests and semi-arid scrub lands the variety is endless.

Like Australia, Canada is a multicultural country, but with two official languages, French and English. French speakers number 6.5 million and are concentrated in the province of Quebec. There are about .5 million Indians and Eskimos many of whom reside in the northern half of the country. The powerful and strange looking totem poles are unique to the Indians in the same way that the Eskimos are always identified with igloos.

The Trans-Canada Highway, believed to be the longest in the world, is a 9,600 km long adventure which will give many Australians SWAPPERS enough experiences and memories to last a lifetime.

And getting to Canada with SWAP is so easy! So pick up a brochure from your student union office, an STA office or from Students Services Australia by phoning (03) 663 2353.

Bryan Havenhand

SWAP stands for Student Work Abroad Programme. Student travel and service organisations currently run SWAP exchanges between Britain, Canada, Belgium, Ireland and New Zealand. Now, for the first time, SWAP has been organised for Australian students who wish to work and travel in Canada. The programme is being organised jointly by Student Services Australia and Canadian Federation of Students Services.

and Travel Cuts if you get into any problems. The orientation will point you in the right directions for finding jobs and will give up-to-date information on accommodation, travel and sights to see.

Most of the jobs available to SWAP participants are in the service area. You will be arriving in winter and jobs will be available in the snowfield for lift operators, waiters, bar attendants, cleaners and maids, to name some. SWAP participants in Canada from other countries have obtained all sorts of jobs including office workers (especially through temporary staff agencies), farm hands, bell-hops and a host of others.

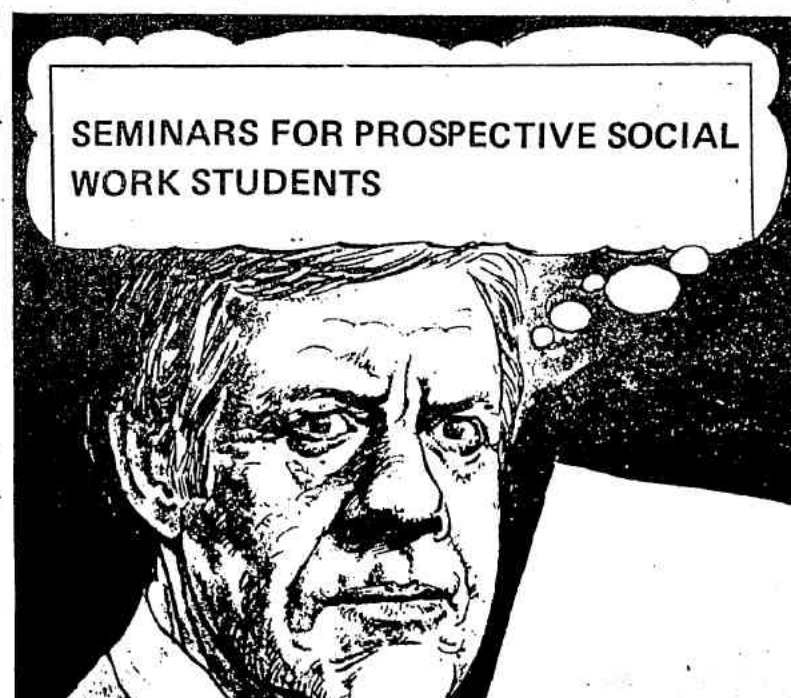
The SWAP concept of a working holiday allows students to combine periods of employment with time for leisure and exploring the host country. You gain invaluable first-hand knowledge of the culture of the country by actually working there. You can also extend your travel budget so that you can afford a trip overseas, or stay overseas much longer than your funds might otherwise permit.

Another key to the SWAP working holiday concept is flexibility. The Student Work Abroad Programme gives you the tools to tailor a holiday to suit your ambitions and requirements. SWAP does away with the red tape that students usually encounter when trying to arrange work overseas.

## WHAT MAKES SWAP DIFFERENT?

SWAP gives you a headstart. When a student joins SWAP they become a member of the programme and given extra assistance in finding jobs. Although we cannot guarantee jobs the orientation programme you receive when you arrive in Vancouver will probably mean that you will get one within a short period of time anyway.

You can become a SWAP member by applying to SSA on one of the application forms that you should find at your student union office or nearest STA office. If not, phone SSA on (03) 6632353. There is a registration fee of \$95 which covers your SWAP Canada kit, processing of your work visa, two nights accommodation on arrival in Vancouver, an International Student Identity (if eligible) otherwise an Australian Student Identity Card, orientation on arrival and the services of SSA/STA and CFS/S



The Department of Social Work at the University of Sydney is to hold three public seminars this month to provide information about the changes in criteria for admission to the Bachelor of Social Work Degree.

In 1986 students can only enter Social Work in the second year of tertiary studies. Those interested in applying can come from any university or equivalent tertiary institution provided their first

year includes psychology and at least two other subjects. As well as satisfying academic requirements, those applying must also provide evidence of an interest in social welfare or social policy, or knowledge of another language, and sensitivity to cultural differences. The closing date for application is 1 October.

The seminars will deal with procedures for entry to the BSW degree, the

content of the degree with particular reference to fieldwork training and the nature of career in social work. They will be held at 6pm 17 July and 10am 27 July in the Mills Building Seminar Room, University of Sydney and at 6pm 31 July Lecture Theatre A, Westmead Hospital.

Prospective applicants will have the opportunity to raise questions in small group discussions at these seminars, which will last for two hours. They will be conducted by staff of the Department of Social Work, current social work students and social work practitioners from different agencies.

The new criteria have been introduced to give students more time during their first year of tertiary education to find out more about social work before they commit themselves, according to the Professor of Social Work, Stuart Rees.

'Each applicant will be asked to describe briefly how they applied their educational and other experiences to social work concerns,' said Professor Rees. 'Mature aged applicants will thus have an opportunity to refer to relevant life experiences and skills.'

Professor Rees points out that special admission students will still be able to gain provisional places in the first year of the degree. These will be confirmed at the end of the year if and when students have successfully completed their courses.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of Studies in Social Work, Ms Robyn Nuss, (02) 692 4038.

# FROM RUSSIA WITH DOVES

## Independent Soviet Peace Groups

A major criticism often levelled at the Western peace movement is that it has no counterpart in the Eastern Bloc. Occasionally the accusation is also made, that peace groups in the West are merely mouthpieces for Communist propaganda. This article, dealing specifically with the peace movement in the Soviet Union itself, is an attempt to show that such statements are misleading and unjustified.

It is important to first make the distinction between the official Soviet Peace Committee and the unofficial, independent peace movement, with which we are more concerned. The Soviet Peace Committee was founded by Stalin in 1949 and has equivalents in other Eastern Bloc countries. It is simply an organ of government policy, blaming the nuclear arms race entirely on Western nations and supporting such actions as the invasion of Afghanistan. In order to show that it is representative of the people, the Peace Committee claims that it has 80 million members among Soviet citizens. However, an independent peace activist, Sergei Batovrin (see below) claims that according to its annual report the Peace Committee has only 450 members, who are all highly paid government clerks. The figure of 80 million refers to the number of Soviet citizens who contribute annually to the Soviet Peace Fund. These contributions are not voluntary, but are deducted from the salary as a form of taxation.



The one main group in the unofficial Soviet peace movement is "The Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA", which was formed in Moscow in June 1982 with eighteen original members, most of whom were scientists. Since then, affiliated trust groups have formed in Odessa, Novosibirsk, Leningrad, Kiev and Riga, and the group now has over 2000 supporters in 20 different cities.

In Moscow the group conducts weekly scientific seminars and in May 1984 it began a journal called "Trust" containing articles and photographs which reflect the group's activities and its point of view on peace issues. It also began a widespread distribution of the medical effects of nuclear weapons.

Other activities have included sending proposals towards peace to peace activists in their countries and to the governments of East and West, circulating petitions amongst Soviet citizens (e.g. calling for the renewal of negotiations for disarmament without preconditions) holding protest demonstrations, planting a "peace garden", calling for Moscow to be declared a Nuclear Free Zone, for the Black Sea to be a "sea of trust", and for Odessa and its twin town Baltimore (USA) to be declared Nuclear Free Zones.

The group states that "Only by encouraging as much human contact between the people in East and West can we help break down the political deadlock which dominates and poisons current relations. We believe that significant as they are, protests against arms build-up are only half the answer. As activists,

in the international movement we strongly urge our colleagues to devote themselves to working for establishing trust between the nations."

At its formation the "Group to Establish Trust" launched an "Appeal to the Governments and Peoples of the USSR and the USA" which by February 1983 had been signed by more than 900 people. They prefaced their appeal by saying that -

*"The USSR and the USA possess the means to kill on a scale capable of putting an end to the history of human society."*

*The balance of fear cannot be a reliable guarantee of security in the world. Only trust between nations can create a firm faith in the future. . . . Politicians on both sides are incapable of coming to an agreement in the near future concerning any appreciable arms limitations, much less about substantial disarmament.*

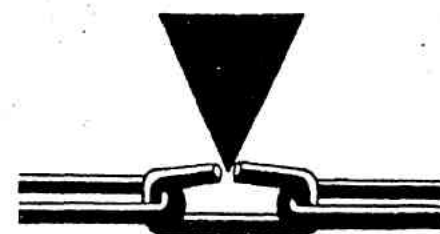


*Politicians are impeded in maintaining objectivity in questions of disarmament by their political interests and obligations.*

*Realizing this, we do not want to accuse either side of not desiring to promote the peace process, much less of having any aggressive plans for the future. We are convinced that they are sincerely struggling for peace and the prevention of the nuclear threat. However, the search for ways to disarm is somewhat hindered.*

*We all share equal responsibility before the future. . . . We are convinced that the time has come for the general public not only to pose the questions of disarmament to the decision-makers, but also to resolve the question along with the politicians. We propose a four-sided dialogue, where both the Soviet and American publics would be included in the politicians' dialogue, enjoying equal rights.*

*We are for the progressive, and finally the complete abolition of nuclear weapon stockpiles and other means of massive destruction, and for the limitation of conventional weapons."*



The appeal was based on five main points:

(1) A call for individuals to make concrete proposals for the establishment of trust and for the mutual limitation and reduction of arms.

(2) A call for the general public of both the USA and the USSR to create independent and international groups, whose function would be to analyse individual proposals for peace, to select the most interesting and realistic of these, inform the public about them and recommend them for review to the governments of both countries and also to inform the public generally, on all issues concerning nuclear war, disarmament, etc.

(3) A call for scientists to create independent research groups to analyse proposals for peace and to work on scientific problems directly connected with the development of peace.

(4) An appeal to all political figures and representatives of the media of both countries to refrain from mutual accusations of intending to use nuclear weapons for aggressive purposes as this only makes it more difficult for constructive dialogue to take place.

(5) An appeal to the governments of both the USSR and the USA to create an international bulletin (with governmental guarantees for distribution in both countries) in which both sides would exchange opinions, suggestions and information on peace issues.

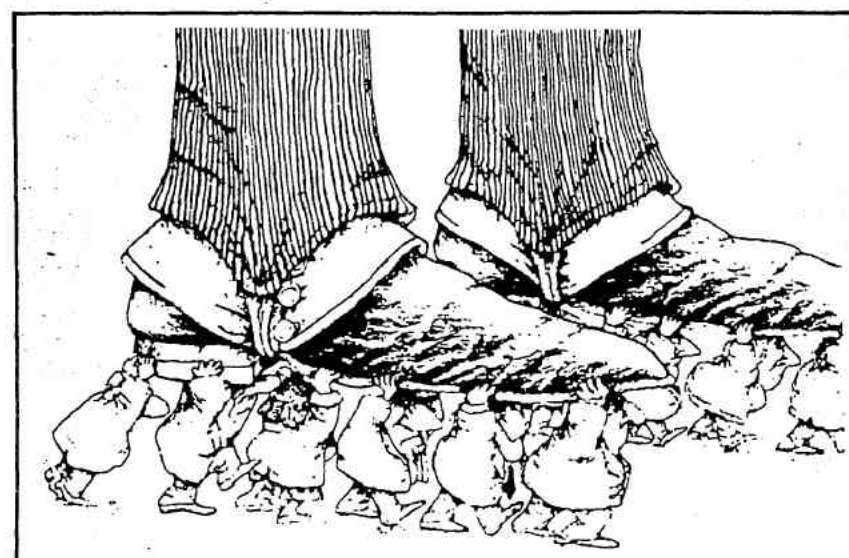


The group has numerous other suggestions for how we can humanize relations between East and West. These include an exchange of films, slides and art works on the themes of peace, disarmament and life and culture in the USSR and the West, an exchange of lectures on peace and disarmament, publication of a "peace almanac" for and by young people in East and West, regular radio broadcasts of discussions of peace issues between citizens of East and West, an exchange programme for school children and university students, organising contacts between soldiers in the armed forces, and organising American cultural centres in the USSR and vice versa.

The independent Soviet peace movement is badly misrepresented by both the Soviet government and by Westerners. On the one hand they are hounded by the KGB as "anti-Soviet renegades, criminals and imposters, manipulated by Western intelligence services", and on the other hand they are labelled as political dissidents and treated as heroes by anti-Soviet Westerners. Much of what is written about them in the West consists of propagandist and sensationalist accounts of the repression they suffer from, providing instant publicity for the anti-Soviet stance.



DRAWING BY SERGEY BATOVIRIN MADE IN MOSCOW PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN AUGUST 1982.



In fact "The Group for Establishing Trust" claim that their activities are entirely within the law. (nb. according to the Constitution of the USSR art. 69, it is not only a right but a duty to struggle for peace) and they make every effort to act as openly as possible, issuing invitations to government officials to participate in all their major activities. It is possible, however, that they may now have been forced into civil disobedience, simply because laws introduced in 1984 severely limit contact and exchange of information between Soviet citizens and foreign visitors.

Unfortunately Soviet authorities see "The Group to Establish Trust ..." as a threat, because quite apart from directly criticising the government's stance, (1) by its very existence, it challenges the legitimacy of the official peace committee (2) it appeals for direct contact with, and exchanges between, citizens of East and West and for research and the communication of information about the effects of a nuclear war etc. and (3) it assigns responsibility for the arms race to both superpowers, not just the US.

In Moscow, scientific research seminars on questions of peace and the social anti-nuclear seminar, both held weekly, are often blocked by the KGB and the weekly meetings of the coordinating committee of "The Group to Establish Trust ..." take place under siege by the KGB and under intensive surveillance. Despite this the group still manages to hold meetings at least once a week.

In May 1984 members of "The Group to Establish Trust ..." were arrested while collecting signatures for a petition calling for an immediate resumption of the Geneva arms control talks by the USA and USSR. In the minutes before their arrest they managed to collect 350 signatures. Passers-by were lining up in order to sign and they reacted angrily when the group members were arrested, even attempting to prevent the police from pushing group members into the waiting police car.

Occurrences such as these counter claims that the independent peace movement in the Soviet Union in no way reflects public opinion and that its activities raise no interest in the society. Independent peace activists in the Soviet Union are continually being harassed by the KGB, arrested, sentenced to jail, exiled and confined to psychiatric hospitals. In view of all this, it is remarkable that an independent peace movement even survives in the Soviet Union.

**WHAT CAN WE DO**

The Soviet Union has always sought credibility as a political equal to the US. It is a powerful state which presents itself as morally righteous and criticism of it is often regarded as an attempt by competition to discredit it. This makes the Soviet Union susceptible to independent criticism which cannot be dismissed as propaganda from Western Governments.

Thus, criticising the Eastern Bloc's persecution of independent peace groups is an effective means for ensuring their continued existence. Supporting independent peace groups also complements public scrutiny of Western military

activities.  
If you are concerned about these groups and wish for their continued survival and expansion as an effective medium for world peace then please write to one or more of the following address expressing your support:

Sergei Batovrin  
1793 Riverside Dr. #5a  
New York, N.Y. ; 10034 U.S.A.

Yuri Medvedkov  
U.S.S.R., Moscow  
Prospekt Vernadskogo 119, kv. 121

Mark Reitman  
U.S.S.R., Moscow  
Varshavskoe Shosse 142, k.2, kv. 532

Aleksei Lusnikov  
U.S.S.R., Moscow  
Varshavskoe Shosse 154, k.2, kv. 202

Vitali Barbash  
U.S.S.R., Moscow  
ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov.3, k.1, kv. 69

Vladimir Fleishgaker  
U.S.S.R., Moscow kv. 14  
Malaya Kommunisticheskaya 18,

Written by members of the Student Disarmament Group

# ROMANIA- THE EASTERN BLOC'S NEW ZEALAND?

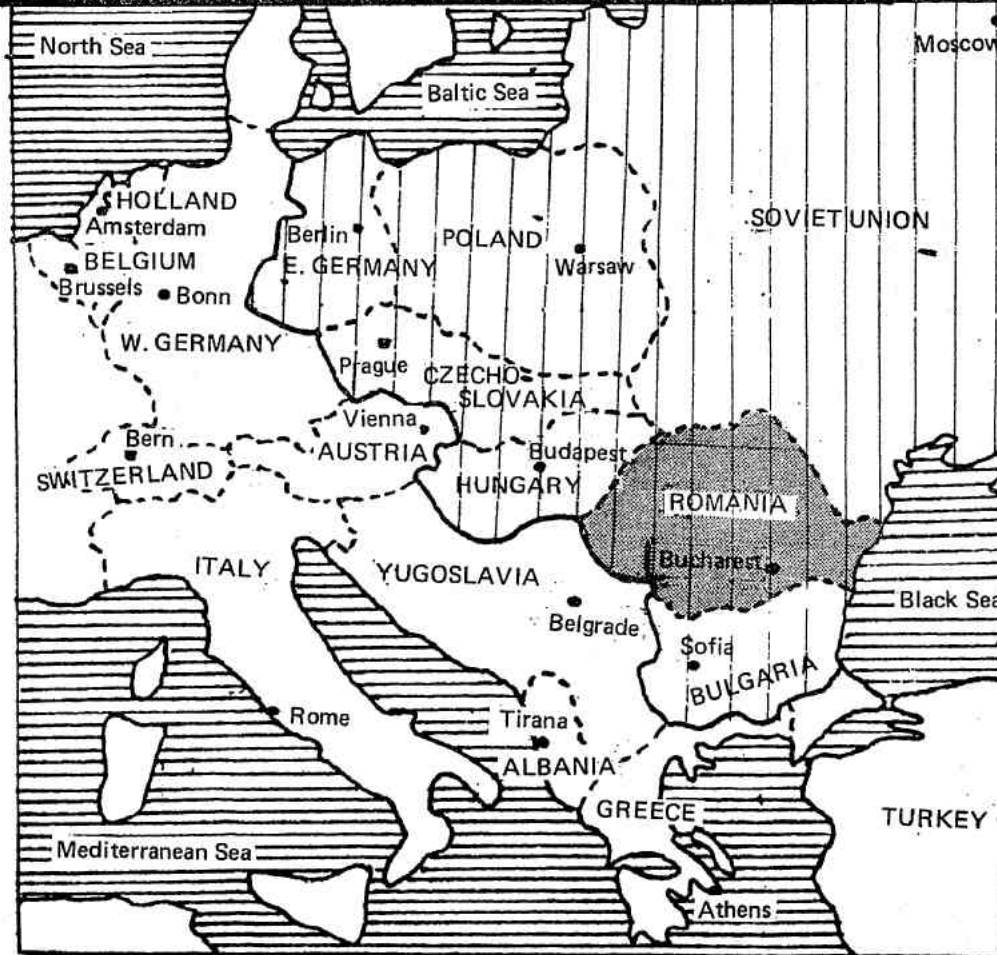
"We, in the Western alliance, must remain united behind the United States and maintain solid opposition to the Soviet threat. Otherwise we will be weakened by our divisions and Soviet expansionism will benefit."

Arguments such as these are often raised against peace movement campaigns for a nuclear-free Pacific and to support the New Zealand government's stance on nuclear warships. These arguments are very misleading, one reason for this being that they present the so-called Communist countries as being a united front, and conveniently disregard the enormous problems the Soviet Union (USSR) has in controlling its client-states in Eastern Europe e.g.: the uprisings in Hungary (1956), Czechoslovakia (1968) and Poland (1982).

I have collected some pieces of information about Romania which should suffice to show that the Romanian government has been adopting an independent stance on many issues. My motive here is not to show the Warsaw Pact and Eastern European governments as being tolerant of dissent - the more conservative Communist forces are probably appalled by the Romanian government's gestures. I simply want to criticize the view that the Communist Bloc is a

unified monolith totally immune to change.

- Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact but refuses to allow Warsaw Pact military exercises on its territory.
- In 1984 there were fears in the Eastern Bloc that Romania would not renew the Warsaw Pact treaty which expired earlier this year. (However, Romania renewed its membership for another 20 years). The leaders of Romania support the idea of a Balkan Nuclear-Free Zone to cover Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece.
- Romania is the only member country of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) which has taken up the drive towards self-sufficiency in its planning.
- The Romanian government wishes to play an independent role in building trust between the superpowers. The Romanian President, Mr Ceausescu, said he would press for a return of the superpowers to nuclear arms reduction talks as soon as possible after the US presidential elections of November 1984



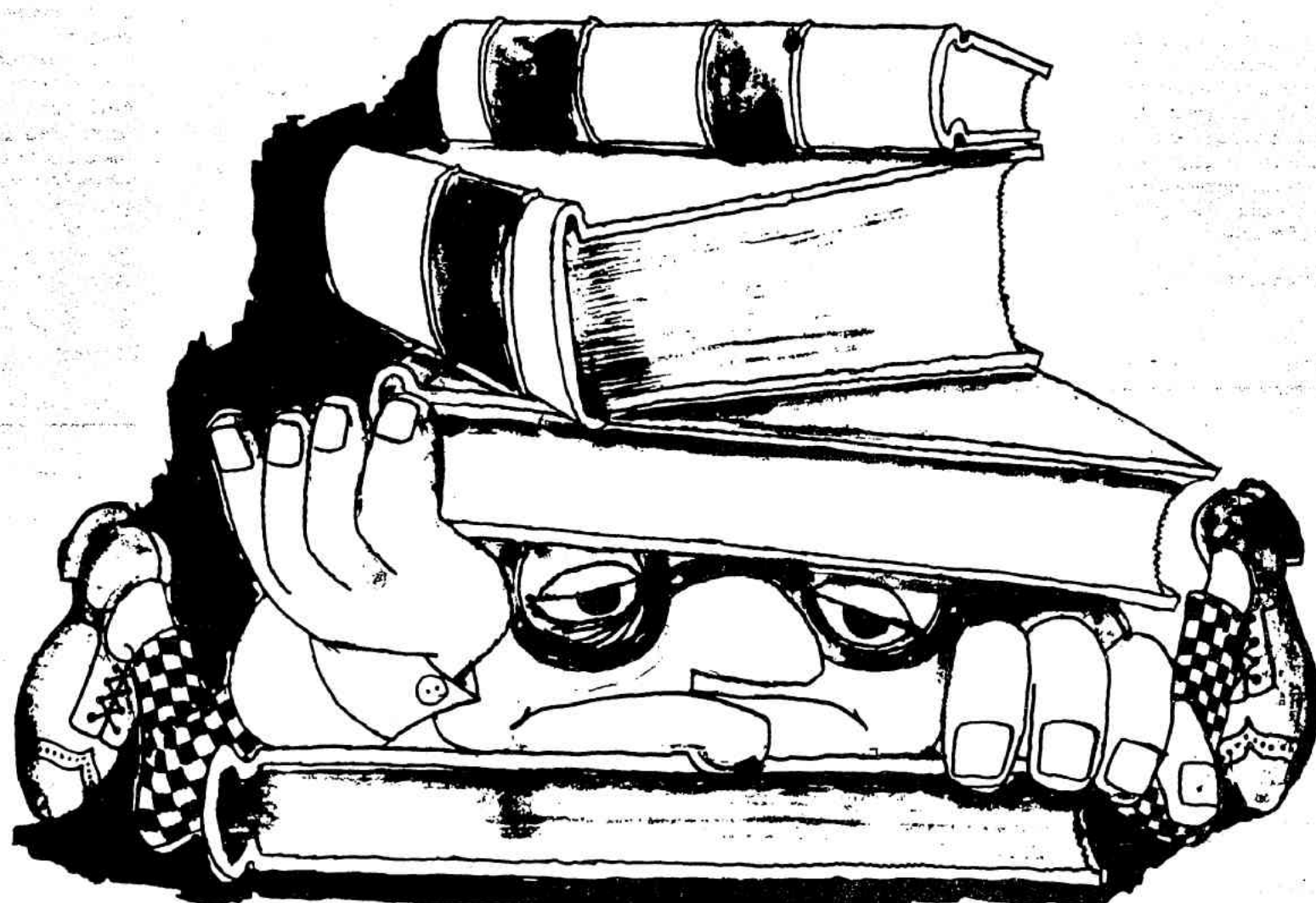
- Romania has voiced opposition to Soviet policy in Indo-China and to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- Romania was the only Eastern Bloc country not to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

It is unfortunate that there is so little information about Romania in the Australian media. One reason for this is certainly that Romania is a long way away and is not a major, powerful state. But maybe another reason is that too much publicity about independent-minded dissent in Eastern Europe might

go against the polarized, black-and-white 'cold war' mentality with which we are fed almost to bursting point: us and them, the Red Hordes against the Free World, etc. etc. We cannot expect the media barons and conservative journalists to change this. Hopefully some more material about Eastern Europe, particularly on independent progressive and peace-initiatives, can be published in 'Woroni'. Keep your eyes open!

Will Firth

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# THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT AND THE SOVIET UNION

from the Moscow Watch Committee

The Helsinki Agreement is shorthand for "The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", a document signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975. The "Final Act" sets down a number of principles and undertakings upon which the signatories agreed to base their future coexistence, cooperation and security. It also sets out undertakings to respect human rights and the rights of self-determination of peoples.

## THE SOVIET RECORD OF COMPLIANCE

On March 3 1983, during the Madrid Review, US representative Max Kampelman drew the conference's attention to these facts:

- a total of about 500 Soviet citizens arrested and convicted as political and religious prisoners since Helsinki,
- the invasion of Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland
- Jewish and other immigration from the Soviet Union almost halted
- two human rights activists gaoled for 12 year terms the week before his speech!

By the time the words of that US representative were published in the same year, over 50 Soviet Helsinki monitors were in prisons, labour camps, psychiatric hospitals or internal exile across the USSR. In its April 1985 Australian Newsletter, Amnesty International notes the death in custody of three such monitors in 1984.

Consider the continuing evidence of the use of psychiatric treatment to

crush dissidence. The Amnesty International report on the USSR in 1980 gave the following example of types of actions used as grounds for confining people to psychiatric hospitals.

giving song recitals in one's own flat, criticising the Government in the presence of one's workmates, trying to cross the border to another country, without permission, persistently making religious craft articles, bringing personal complaints to high government offices in Moscow, publicising one's demand to emigrate by carrying a placard in front of the Bolshoi Ballet or a foreign embassy, having pictures of dissenters above one's sleeping place in a hostel, persistently seeking official permission to emigrate, distributing leaflets containing 'anti-Soviet slander', trying to meet with a foreign correspondent.

What were dissidents suffering from, according to officially appointed psychiatrists? Consider the following: nervous exhaustion brought on by her search for justice, psychopathic paranoia with overvalued ideas and tendencies to litigation, schizophrenia with religious delirium, reformist delusions, delusional ideas of reformism and struggle with the existing social political system in the USSR, a mania for reconstructing society, schizophrenia - philosophical intoxication.

In the case of Vladimir Rozhdetsov, the official psychiatrist defended a diagnosis of schizophrenia in court along the following lines:

Defence - In what way was the behaviour of Rozhdetsov

delirious? Psych. - All his remarks and behaviour bore the mark of anti-Soviet views.

Defence - What form did this delirium take?

Psych. - He did not respond to correction.

Defence - What does that mean? He had written that he would be true to his convictions until death. Is that delirium?

Psych. - He expressed ideas about reorganisation, anti-Soviet remarks.

Defence - But these ideas can be those of a healthy person.

How can you confirm that these ideas are not anti-Soviet but delirious?

Psych. - They do not respond to correction. I do not wish to add anything further.

Defence - You are not able to or you do not wish to?

Psych. - I do not wish to.

Defence - Apart from the delirious ideas of reform, did Rozhdetsov have any other delirious ideas, for instance, of persecution?

Psych. - Not yet.

Defence - What characteristics of Rozhdetsov's psychology give grounds for putting him in a special psychiatric hospital?

Psych. - Long-term treatment of the illness, its incurable nature, that is, it does not respond to treatment.

It's hard to know whether to laugh or cry!

I have said nothing of the over two million inhabitants of corrective labour camps under the control of the Main Administration for Corrective Labour Camps (GULAG), many of whom are in camps because of their religious, political or nationalist activities, or of the hunger, medical neglect, atrocious working and living conditions and beatings they suffer.

## REMEMBER AFGHANISTAN?

It is now over five years since Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan to prop up a puppet regime and to crush the popular resistance which had contributed to the collapse of Soviet backed rule, established two years earlier by a military coup. And, as Dr Amin Saikal from the Australian National University has written, "there is every indication that this war, with all its human sufferings and devastations, particularly for the Afghan people, will persist for the foreseeable future".

A recent report for the United Nations Human Rights Commission reported on the nature and impact of this act of aggression (or, as the Pravda Editor-in-Chief describes it, this "mission of goodwill"). It found:

- there are some four million Afghans who have fled their country as a result of the situation created since 1979. This constitutes one third of the Afghan population. Nearly three quarters of the refugee population is made up of women and children;
- according to one source, Kabul and provincial prisons hold over 50,000 political prisoners;
- Soviet and Afghan Government forces use terror as a crucial part of

their strategy of pacification. So, for example, there has been -

- systematic bombing of hospitals
- carpet bombing and levelling of villages
- destruction of the rural economy in areas where resistance forces operate, and poisoning of water, cereal and livestock
- the use of torture, rape and mass village executions against the civilian population
- the use of chemical agents and the explosion of bombs producing gasses of various colours with an incendiary effect
- the use of booby-trapped toys designed as small animals or shaped like pens which were dropped by helicopter into resistance areas and which explode when picked up
- the execution of prisoners of war.

Amnesty International, in a report in 1984, expressed concern about imprisonment of prisoners of conscience, detention of political prisoners without charge or trial, torture and ill-treatment of detainees, the use of the death penalty and reported extra-judicial execution.

## THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT AND THE UNION, WOMEN'S AND PEACE MOVEMENT

It is a truism that most of us take things of great value to us for granted until we are threatened with their loss. In the West one of our most valued set of rights is that of free speech, association and assembly. Three groups who have relied mainly on this set of rights in the last few decades in order to bring their views and rights to public and government attention are the trade union, women's and peace movements. Unfortunately their comrades in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc do not possess this set of rights and are silenced savagely when they speak out for it or simply assume it by going public with their views and activities.

Consider the following three prisoners of conscience whose cases were publicised recently by Amnesty International:

- Yegor Volkov, now aged 58, was arrested in 1967 after trying to organise a strike. He has since been confined in psychiatric institutions and has reportedly been injected with powerful anti-psychotic drugs and other substances.
- Natalya Lazareva was sentenced in 1982 to six years imprisonment and internal exile on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for her part in preparing "Maria", an unofficial almanac of feminist poetry and prose. She is now serving the first part of her sentence in a strict regime labour colony for women political prisoners. She has suffered beatings while in prison;
- Aleksander Shatravka was sentenced in 1982 to three years imprisonment for membership of an unofficial peace group. Subsequent to the publication of a smuggled letter by him in 1984 alleging he had been beaten, he was sentenced to a further two-and-a-half years imprisonment in February this year.

## HELSINKI ACCORDS TENTH ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATION AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY

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# NICARAGUA: THE DIFFERENCE

## A REPLY TO L.T.

As members of Campus CISCAC (the Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean) we wish to express our disgust at the article in Woroni (Vol.37, No.7) by L.T. entitled "Nicaragua: Has anything really changed?" It is unfortunate that we have to waste valuable time answering such base, unsubstantiated drivel, but we feel that such distortion of reality requires a reply in the interest of a truthful presentation of the struggles being waged by the Nicaraguan people.

We do not make the ridiculous assertion made by L.T. that the article is written without political motivation (in the same breath he/she admits to holding an "anti-Sandinista attitude"). We believe that any humane, informed person cannot but support the struggles for liberation being conducted by the workers and peasants of Central America against the centuries of exploitation and oppression; and further, that such a person should actively oppose the interference by any power which aims to perpetuate the misery upheld by ruthless dictatorships. For these reasons we support the Nicaraguan Revolution, which is one of the most inspiring struggles for freedom witnessed in our lifetime. Taunts that we are "anti-American pro anything anti-American" is meaningless rhetoric; our goal is the promotion of self-determination in the region under governments accountable to the people, and the preservation of those people's territorial integrity. It so happens that this clashes with US interests.

L.T. claims that the Sandinistas have abandoned their promises to 1) respect human rights; 2) hold free and honest elections; 3) commit themselves to political pluralism and; 4) commit themselves to responsible control of the economy mixed with free enterprise. The evidence provided by L.T. ranges from distortions to outright lies and the fact that not one of the sources are ever mentioned puts into question the validity and credibility of the entire argument from the very start. In contrast, the views of CISCAC are based upon a wide range of sources ranging from independent human rights commissions, parliamentary reports and papers, magazines, newspapers and persons with first-hand information and personal experience in the region. Many of our members have worked and travelled in Nicaragua and CISCAC has recently built a health centre in the north of the country and is presently building a primary school there. L.T.'s so-called "careful observation of the facts of the past six years" not only angers us, but also makes us wonder exactly what motivates a person to spew out such unsubstantiated nonsense.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

On the question of human rights L.T.'s evidence is merely a list of alleged torture techniques from an uncited source. The highly respected independent human rights organization 'Americas Watch' released a 98 page report in March of this year on human rights in Nicaragua. The report had to go back to 1981 and 1982 to find something to report about the Nicaraguan government.(1) This concerned the deaths of 14 to 17 Miskito Indians. During this period the Sandinistas had accepted an offer from Steadman Fagoth (now a leading contra) to act as a Sandinista representative to the Miskitos. However, he deliberately provoked confusion and misunderstanding and thereby recruited Miskitos to the contras.(2) Recently, relations between



the Miskitos and the Sandinistas have been making progress, acknowledging their initial misunderstandings. Americas Watch now commends the Sandinistas present policy.(3) American journalist Ken Lawrence reports that many of the Miskitos who joined the 'contras' during the early period 'have returned to their homes under the terms of the amnesty declared by the Sandinistas.'(4) Dr Andrew Hopkins, lecturer in Sociology at the ANU, who visited Nicaragua in 1983 to examine the human rights situation concluded: "I found the human rights situation to be remarkably good."(5)

The willingness of the Sandinistas to admit and correct their mistakes and the unhindered access given to human rights organizations to examine the situation within the country(6) is testimony to the government's respect for human rights. This contrasts with the contras who, as Ken Lawrence reported, systematically kidnap, rape, torture and massacre the peasant population. "Their task is to terrorize, not to win hearts and minds."(7) Other reports by the Central American Health Rights Network, Americas Watch, the International Human Rights Law Group, the Washington Office on Latin America and the Congressional congress on arms control and foreign policy among others provide detailed evidence on the systematic abuse of human rights by the contras, whom Ronald Reagan affectionately calls 'our brothers'.(8)

If L.T. had the intelligence to take even a cursory glance at any of these sources instead of repeating parrot-fashion Reagan's rhetoric about 'native Indians whose fellow Indians have been periodically slaughtered by the Sandinistas' then the embarrassment we must subject L.T. to could have been avoided.

Not only does the Nicaraguan government respect human rights, it also has the most impressive record in the region for supplying human needs. In the area of health, the Sandinistas have built hundreds of health centres, opened hospitals, eradicated polio, reduced the incidence of preventable diseases and lowered infant mortality. These, among other achievements has earned the government recognition by the World Health Organization as a 'model country in health'.(9) In education the Sandinistas literacy campaign reduced the rate of illiteracy from 50% of the adult population to 12%(10) increased enrolments in schools and encouraged adult educational programmes.

## ELECTIONS

Reading L.T.'s diatribe against the Sandinistas an uninformed person would be forgiven for thinking that Nicaragua has not held elections. They are not even mentioned! L.T. claims that "political and democratic pluralism is a sick joke under the Sandinistas . . . There is no real commitment for pluralism in Nicaragua . . . Of course opposition parties exist and are allowed to organize but are not allowed to have candidates." How can such trash be written by someone claiming "careful observation of the facts"?

After the revolution the Sandinistas promised free elections - the first in Nicaragua's history - within six years. This promise was duly carried out in November 1984. The election was observed by visitors from a wide range of groups and diverse interests, including representatives from the Swedish and Canadian governments, the French Socialist Party, Austrian jesuit priests, a US Presbyterian minister, former president Costa Rica Figueres, a magistrate from Italy plus hundreds more internationally respected political figures and personalities. All attested to the fairness of the electoral procedure.(12) An observer from the British Conservative Party, David Ashby MP reported: "The electoral law was adequate to cover secret elections. I was able to observe unhindered the electoral process, and could detect no suspicion of malpractice. The elections were properly carried out."(13) As Senator Bolkus noted in his report to the Senate after his return from Nicaragua in January: "The Sandinistas polled over 70% of the vote in those elections, in which over 80% of the electorate voted. Last year in America President Reagan finished up with something like 28% of the people voting for him. So he has a major credibility gap when he claims that the Sandinistas do not have the support of the people in Nicaragua."(14)

As for the Sandinistas' commitment to pluralism, this was fully borne out in the elections. Seven parties, both to the right and to the left of the Sandinistas, participated and were allowed complete freedom of expression. Even the Sandinista paper, Barricada, allowed their lead-

ers to express their views on the widest of issues, some vehemently anti-Sandinista, in the paper. All these parties now have seats in the National Assembly, the legislative body of Nicaragua. Only the extreme right refused to participate in the elections despite numerous attempts by the Sandinistas to draw them into the electoral process.(15) This refusal was an acknowledgement by the extreme right of their political bankruptcy, as they have compromised themselves in the eyes of the Nicaraguan people through their links with the contras and the Reagan administration. If the Sandinistas' intention is to create "little more than a dictatorship" then they are making a frightful mess of it.

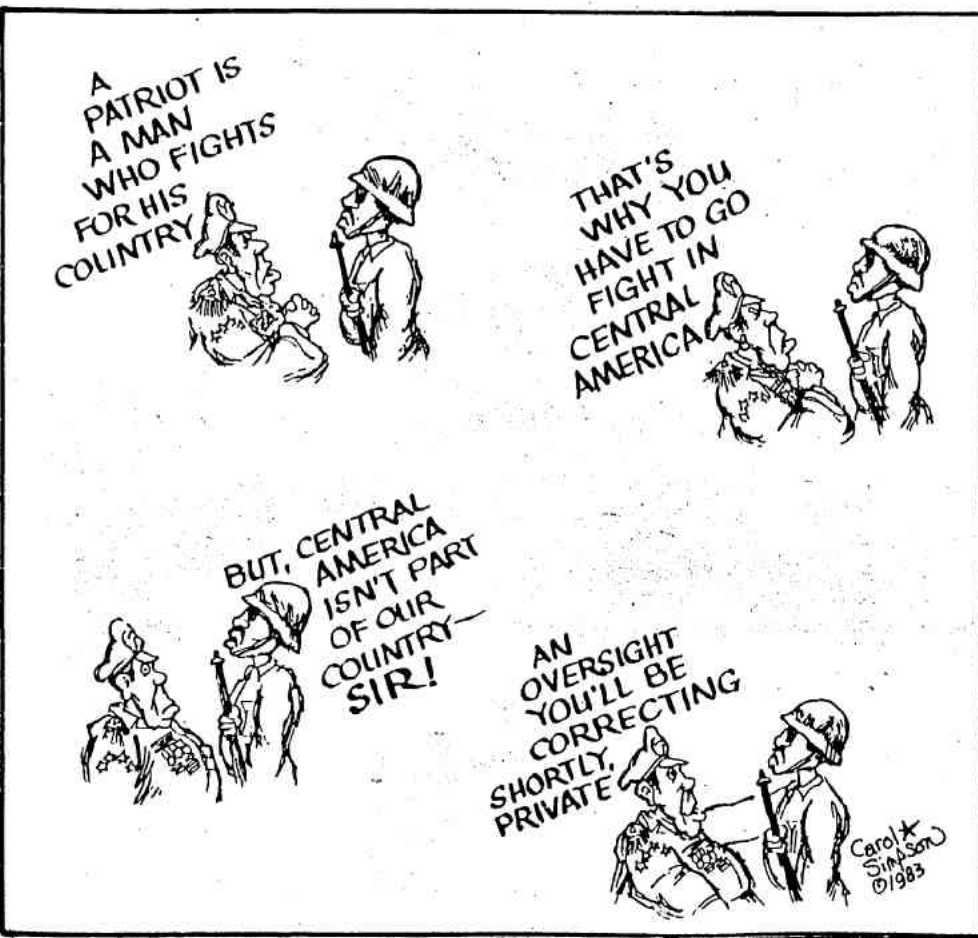
## THE ECONOMY

The claim by L.T. that the Nicaraguan economy has been 'strangled' by the policies of the Sandinistas displays a shocking degree of ignorance. By 1982 the government had reduced the pre-revolutionary unemployment rate of 40% to 13% "made possible by a growth of 8.7% in the country's economy".(16) The other countries in the region were suffering negative growth rates.

The stepping up of US assistance to the contras has had a shattering effect upon the economy and on the welfare programmes of the government. In 1984 total war damage was estimated at \$US225 million. (17) Harvests have been affected due to the need to divert labour to purposes of defence. Between January and March of this year alone 39 coffee pickers were killed by contras, material loss was over \$1 million and the cost of resettling population affected by fighting was estimated at \$50 million. (18) Furthermore, US pressure on international lending institutions has significantly reduced the Nicaraguans' ability to reconstruct the war-torn country. (19)

The Somoza legacy itself presented enormous obstacles to the restoration of Nicaragua. The dictator left a foreign debt of \$US1.6 billion and fled to Miami with the country's treasury and bombed his opponents' factories before he left. (20)

With respect to the mixed economy, L.T. mentions nothing of the fact that 60% of the economy is in private hands. (21) The industry and land which the government 'seized' was largely the



# A REVOLUTION CAN MAKE !!

remains of the Somoza empire which the dictator left behind. (22) The Somoza family wealth was estimated at \$US900 million. (23) He wasn't able to take off of this on the plane with him to Miami so the people expropriated the wealth which they themselves had created under the dictatorship through their own sweat and blood. The only other fixed capital which was expropriated was the result of "their owners having been caught de-capitalizing", noted Andrew Hopkins. "But," he continues, "there is certainly no policy of further nationalization. The erosion of economic pluralism is a myth." (24) Ironically, the Sandinistas have been accused by parties on the left for not going far enough with respect to nationalization.

The land which was expropriated is being redistributed among landless peasants. 1,946 million manzanas of land had been handed over to the peasantry by the end of last year. (25) As Hurtado reported in *South*: "Only a fourth of this came from expropriations; the rest came from the Somoza family and from the legalization of land titles." (26) Independent producers, mainly small-holders own 62% of the land. (27)

The Sandinistas' stress on human needs and equitable distribution is the best testimony to their 'responsible government control of the economy'. Responsibility must be measured by asking, responsible to whom?

The above examination of the extent to which the Sandinistas have fulfilled or are fulfilling their promises can only lead to one conclusion; the Sandinistas can only be commended for their policies, enacted under the most difficult of conditions, and it is the moral duty of all concerned persons from the USA to Australia to ensure that the people of Nicaragua are allowed to determine their own future without the insidious interference of the USA.

The 'careful observations' supplied by LT to bolster the arguments suggests the work of an ill-informed ignoramus or a malicious and politically motivated attempt at misinformation calculated to undermine the solidarity work which groups such as CISCAC conduct.

The use of the term "las turbas" by LT betrays the sources of his/her information. The term is used by reactionary elements within the Nicaraguan church and is seized upon by the right-wing press to try and present a conflict between church and government in Nicaragua. Reality however, does not fit into this distorted framework. The fact is that the church in Nicaragua, like all other Latin American countries, is divided between a liberation wing (or popular church) and a reactionary conservative wing (usually the church hierarchy). (28) The popular church commands the respect of most Nicaraguans in this very religious country and supports the Sandinistas. Two of its priests, Ernesto Cardenal and Miguel D'Escoto hold ministerial posts in the government. The relationship between christianity and marxism has been fundamental to the success of the Nicaraguan Revolution. The French commentator Henri Weber wrote in 1981 that: "In this intensely Catholic country, there is complete freedom of worship. A number of 'red' priests sit on the government . . . Sandinista commandantes openly take part in great religious festivities, having declared once and for all that there can be no conflict between their ideal of justice and the message of Christ." (29) LT's vision of 'Sandinista

mobs' with "clubs, stones and petrol bombs" attacking church-goers reduced us to hysterical laughter.

The 'mob rule' LT refers to was a 'beat-up' story from 1982. The full facts emerged in *Intercontinental Press* on September 6, 1982. The reactionary hierarchy of the church uses transfers of priests and nuns supportive of the revolution in an attempt to politically control their church following. In the barrio of Santo Rosa this tactic backfired when the hierarchy replaced the popular priest, Msgr Caldera, with a

more 'politically reliable' priest. The residents of Santa Rosa "bitterly protested the transfer, even occupying the local church". In response, the conservative Father Bismarck Carballo excommunicated all the occupiers. This draconian measure enraged all Catholics who were both church members and supporters of the revolution. Carballo was at the centre of a scene that August which was completely distorted in the international press. Baumann, from *Intercontinental Press* reported: "Surprised by an outraged husband and driven from the bed of a young woman to whom he claimed to be providing 'spiritual guidance' Carballo ended up in the street — stark naked — in the midst of an unrelated demonstration." (3) The story was blown up to demonstrate the Sandinistas' lack of respect for the Church. However, one does not necessarily need to be a Christian to realize that for a priest to gain respect, his first mission should be to obey the word of God. (However, this article is about Nicaragua, not the Ten Commandments.)

LT also echoes Reagan in the claim that Nicaragua "is a threat to stability in Central America". Reagan's aid to the contras was originally justified on the grounds that the Sandinistas were providing arms to El Salvadoran rebels. However, despite the presence of 150 field agents in El Salvador and Honduras and all the sophisticated technological hardware of the USA not one scrap of credible evidence has been produced to substantiate the claim. (31) So now Reagan comes forward and states simply that he wants to 'remove' the 'present structure' of the Nicaraguan government. (32) The search for peace by the Sandinistas through Contadora is another example of their peaceful intent, despite the aggressive measures adopted by Reagan, which range from financing the contras, mining Nicaraguan harbours, intrusions of Nicaraguan airspace and waters, attempting to enforce an international trade embargo on the country and pressuring lending institutions to withdraw support for Nicaragua. In April, the American Association of Jurists called upon all nations of the world "to collaborate and ensure that Nicaragua, in the person of President Daniel Ortega, wins the Nobel Peace Prize." (33) Nicaragua is being attacked by contra forces from within Honduras and Costa Rican territory, while these countries give their silent consent, under US pressure, to such activities. Yet the claim is still made that it is the Nicaraguans who are conducting "infiltration for the purposes of subversion".

LT must view the people of Central America with utter contempt to believe that it is the Russians and Cubans who are fomenting revolution in the region. The misery and the revolutionary responses are engendered by the socio-economic environment upheld by US imperialism. The people will win through their own struggles. Popular revolutions, such as the Sandinistas, cannot be imported.

It is the responsibility of all concerned persons to help the Nicaraguan people win peace through pressuring our governments to take an active stand against the policy of the Reagan administration and to counteract the distorted information disseminated by the right-wing press. We urge all those who support the above to aid CISCAC in aiding Nicaragua. This can be done through attending our film nights, seminars, meetings and other activities. This invitation is open to all, even LT. It bewilders us at Campus CISCAC that LT, who claims to be so concerned about Nicaragua, has not approached us at our bookstalls or meetings and discussed the situation in Nicaragua with us. LT, being a student, would certainly be aware of our existence. We even extend to LT the invitation to join us at the end of the year in our Campus CISCAC work brigade to Nicaragua where we shall be helping to build the primary school we are presently financing. Or is LT afraid of being thrown into a cell filled with rotting corpses by the Sandinistas, then stuffed into a "barrel of ants" then reduced to jelly through "operation sandwich"?

Peter 'ant-catcher' Lleonhard  
Cathy 'reduce 'em to jelly' Jones  
Rod 'super sandwich maker' Smith  
Alastair 'mattress stuffer' Greig  
Graeme 'commandante' Regan  
Warwick 'mob inciter' Frv  
for Campus CISCAC



1. See *Mesoamerica*, Paris 1985. Copies may be obtained from Americas Watch, 36 West 44th Street, New York NY, 10036.
2. See K. Lawrence, *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, No.22, Fall, 1984, p.11.
3. See Senator N. Bolkus (South Australia), Hansard, 20 March, 1985, p.510.
4. Lawrence, *ibid.*, p.11.
5. A. Hopkins, "Human Rights in Nicaragua", p.1.
6. *ibid.*, p.8.
7. K. Lawrence, *op.cit.*, p.11.
8. See *The Guardian*, (US), 20/3/85.
9. See *Barricade International*, Oct.25,1984.
10. See P. Milton MP, Member for La Trobe, "Views on a Parliamentary Visit to Nicaragua", Feb., 1984, p.3. Also H. Weber, *Nicaragua: The Sandinist Revolution*, "In September 1980", Weber continues, "Minister of National Education, Carlos Tunnermann received the UNESCO Prize" (p.85).
11. For more information on these human needs gains see *Intercontinental Press*, June 21, 1982, pp.544-5.
12. See *Barricade International*, Nov. 8, 1984.
13. "A Night for Nicaragua: Programme", Also see N. Bolkus, Hansard, *op.cit.*, p.511.
14. Bolkus, *ibid.*, p.511.
15. *Barricade International*, Aug.27, 1984.
16. *Intercontinental Press*, June 21, 1982, G. Black *Triumph of the People*, pp.190-223.
17. *South*, April, 1985, p.36.
18. *Barricade International*, April 4, 1985, pp.6-7.
19. *Barricade International*, March 28, 1985. Also, *The Age*, Monday 13, May, 1985.
20. See G. Black, *op.cit.*, pp.155-184 for an account of Somoza's last days.
21. D. Myers in *Mesoamerica*, April 1985.
22. A list of the contents of this empire is in *Nicaragua for Beginners*, Rius, pp.91-5.
23. *ibid.*, p.96.
24. Andrew Hopkins, *op.cit.*, p.9.
25. *South*, April, 1985, p.37. 1 acre = 1.75 manzanas
26. *ibid.*, p.37.
27. *ibid.*, p.37.
28. See W. Fry, *Venceremos*, April 1983, Vol. 2, pp.8-9.
29. H. Weber, *op.cit.*, p.108.
30. *Intercontinental Press*, Sept.6, 1982, p.689
31. See L. Kent MP, Member for Hotham, Chairperson of Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on Central America, 'A Report on Central America', p. 14.
32. *The Age*, February 28, 1985
33. *Mesoamerica*, April, 1985

All references can be obtained from CISCAC Resource Centre (Contact Alastair 864457)

**CENTRAL AMERICAN SOLIDARITY NIGHT**

**NO PASARAN!** **ROCK AGAINST REAGAN**

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Nicaraguan and Cuban Revolutions

**SATURDAY JULY 27**  
7.30pm

**GRIFFIN CENTRE**

Live music, food, drink  
Tickets: \$2, \$4

For more information phone:  
John 478813  
Alastair 864457

# IF YOU LOVE YOUR CAR,



To own a car is like a sword,  
 It cuts both ways but it has flaws.  
 It can cost you money and can cause you strife,  
 And it can even take your life.

See the Westies, out on a cruise,  
 They're young at heart, with nothin' to lose,  
 Taking risks is the thing that's done,  
 But won't live a day past twenty-one,

The fast lane is very slick  
 If you live there you're moving quick,  
 Well you can brag and you can boast,  
 But it's the undertaker that profits the most!

The Road Toll is a little odd,  
 A blood sacrifice to a greedy god,  
 It makes me sick and it makes me spew,  
 To see the things that people do,

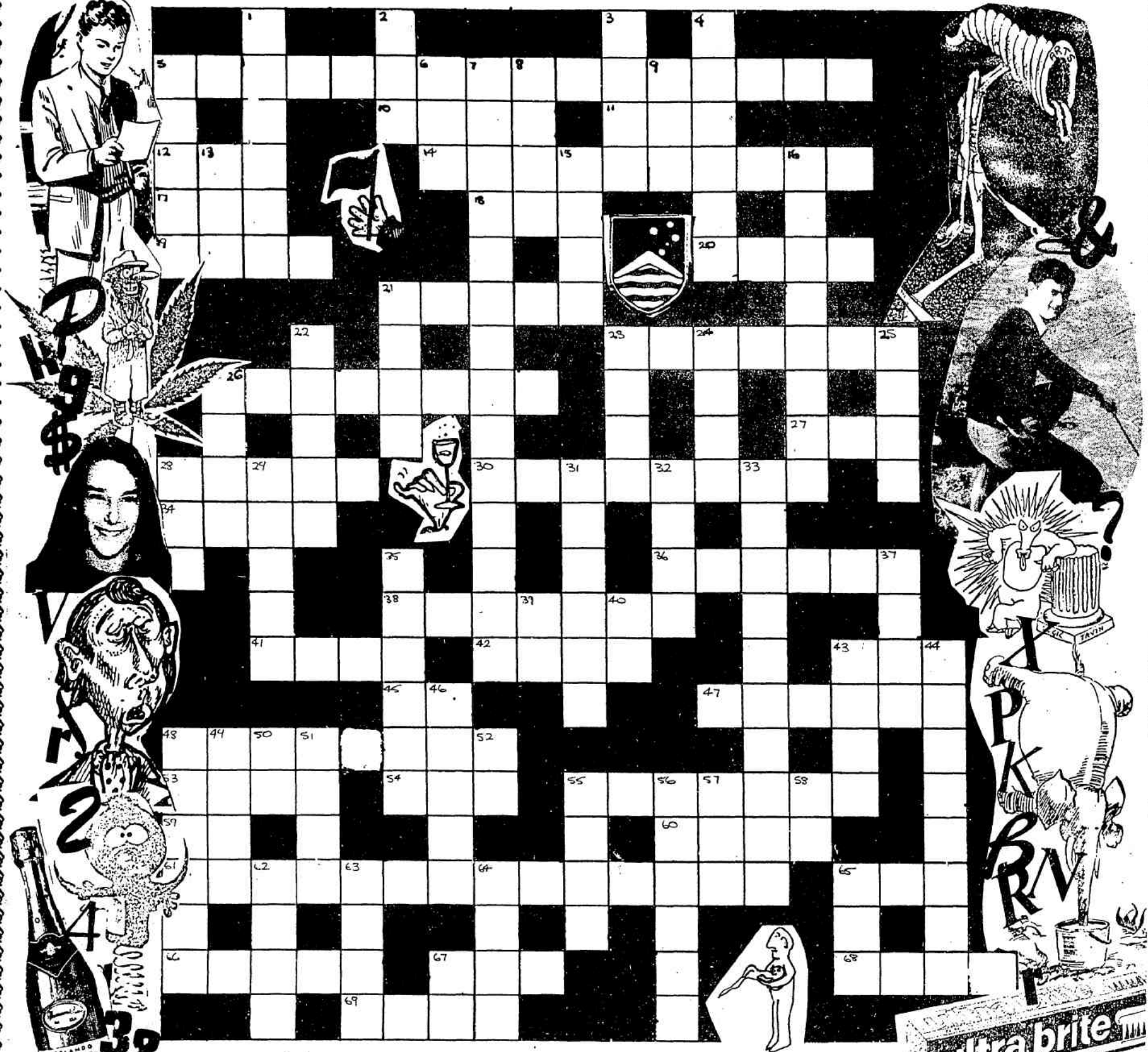
When there's a blind corner – Overtake!  
 When there's a truck ahead – Overtake!  
 When there's a learner driver – Overtake!  
 When there's a caravan – Overtake!

**IF YOU LOVE YOUR CAR, DIE FOR IT!**  
**IF YOU LOVE YOUR CAR, DIE FOR IT!**  
**IF YOU LOVE YOUR CAR, DIE FOR IT!**  
**IF YOU LOVE YOUR CAR,**  
**DIE FOR IT!**



just when life was getting so boring you thought you'd have to go and study...

# IT'S THE GREAT WORONI CROSSWORD



## across down

- |   |  |  |                                     |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 5. Cult film starring Dan Ackroyd and John Belushi (3,5,8)                | 30. Famous 1983 Woroni editor (and suburb of Canberra) | 1. Bachelor of Arts for example                  | 33. Students' Association President |
| 10. Pronounce indistinctly  | 34. Past tense of ride                                 | 2. Omnibus                                       | 35. Much-read campus newspaper      |
| 11. Female gamete   | 36. Sister college to John's                           | 3. Fiddler on the ...                            | 37. Capable                         |
| 12. Social centre of campus   | 38. Late essays & library books are this               | 4. Witch doctor                                  | 39. Regarding                       |
| 14. Rising young campus Liberal star and hero of drama surrounding 7 down | 41. Insulting stare                                    | 5. Forbidden Act                                 | 40. United Nations (inits.)         |
| 17. Metal bearing mineral   | 42. Woroni music reviewer (christian name)             | 6. Electrical Lighting Company (inits)           | 43. "I was ... nineteen" (Redgum)   |
| 18. Feline zodiac   | 43. This MacDonald had a farm                          | 7. ANU waterway - controversial of late          | 44. Writing handicap                |
| 19. Happening of prophetic significance                                   | 45. Overseas (colloq.)                                 | 8. Cheese  | 46. Personnel                       |
| 20. Biblical Patriarch who survived the flood                             | 47. Capital of premier State                           | 9. Televisions                                   | 48. Card suit                       |
| 21. Two of the Woroni editors are this (christian name)                   | 48. 5,000 on campus, all learning                      | 13. "... and leg" - cost of education            | 49. Dorothy's canine friend         |
| 23. "... Country" (recent English movie)                                  | 53. Boss of Catholic church                            | 15. Meat and veggies :                           | 50. Not down                        |
| 26. Campus country club college (one word)                                | 54. "I think therefore ..."                            | 16. Hall in the willows (4,4)                    | 51. Money owed                      |
| 27. Bachelor of Laws (inits.)   | 55. Where the books on campus live                     | 21. What inner suburbs student houses tend to be | 52. Spike Milligan (inits.)         |
| 28. Cost  | 59. "Bad Day ... Black Rock"                           | 22. Student residence favoured by foresters      | 55. Famous transexual (think Kinks) |
|   | 60. Italian dollar                                     | 23. As soon as possible (inits)                  | 56. Explode                         |
|   | 61. Woroni columnist said to incite illegality         | 24. Ugly monster                                 | 57. Peter Allen goes there          |
|   | 65. Stack  | 25. Red gem                                      | 58. Radium (Chemical symbol)        |
|   | 66. Simon Templar                                      | 26. Pen  | 62. Cot                             |
|   | 67. Anger  | 28. Search inquisitively                         | 63. Preposition                     |
|   | 68. Enclose present in paper                           | 29. Perfect                                      | 64. What holds your glasses on      |
|   | 69. Uncle Toby's rolls these                           | 31. Weekday                                      | 65. Not high                        |
|   |  | 32. Primary colour                               | 67. Pronoun                         |

Solution inside back.

# DOCTOR FEELGOOD

Over the holidays, Dr Feelgood has been kept busier than a dealer on a Friday night, with a large amount of mail from the Curious. Two of the best (with replies) follow:

Dear Dr Feelgood,  
It's nice to get good advice about the evil weed, however we have some technical queries.

Will you please apply your best head to the following questions . . .

1. How do you get the electric cord from the glow lamps out of the cupboard in the most discreet/accessible way?
2. What is the best way to attach lights if they are wider than the cupboard. How spaced out should they be? How high up? (etc.)
3. What is the lifespan of the average plant - and what about pruning ???

Thanks doc,  
Yours in smoking solidarity,  
Connoisseurs xx



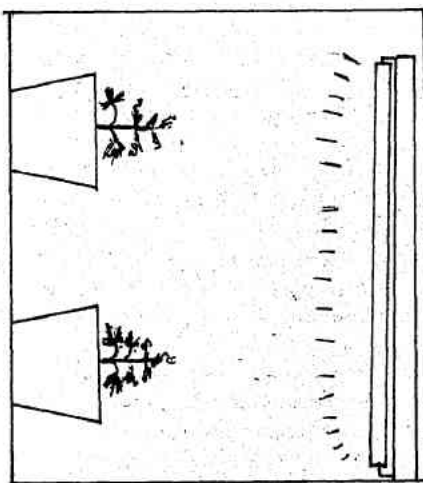
Dear Cons,

Application of the Doctor's best head to your queries yielded this.

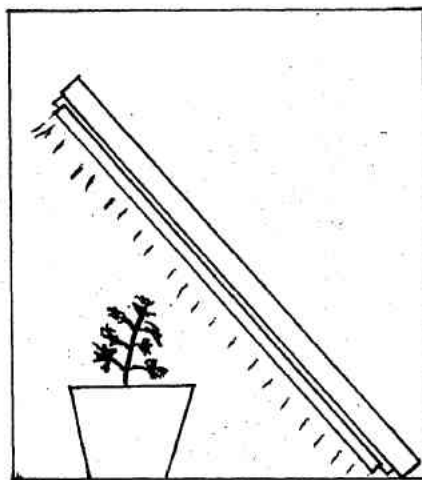
1. The average cupboard door does not fit so well into the door-frame so that there is not enough room for an electrical cord to feed freely through the gap. If you are unlucky enough to be possessed of a cupboard where a cord will not fit through, then the problem is most easily solved by making a small enlarging hole in either the door or the frame. If the place you are in is rented, repairs can be made when you pack up by the use of poly-filla or a similar product and then painting over it.

Whilst the hole is being used by the electrical cord, any small gaps around the cord may be plugged with Blue-Tack (it doesn't stain!!!!)

2. Lights that are larger than the cupboard is wide are a problem. If it really gives you the shits, jump up and down on the lights to relieve frustration, and then go buy some more. If you can't afford this, then two options are available to you:



- A. - Fit light vertically in cupboard.  
- Glue pots to opposite wall  
- Mix liberal quantities of Araldite or Aquahere into your normal soil mix to stop the soil falling out  
- Grow plants as normal.



B. - Fitting the lights diagonally in the cupboard will mean you have less space to grow plants, and the plants will have to be rotated daily to counteract their natural response to grow toward the lights.

The lights should be about 30-45 cms away from each other, the lights, to be effective, should be no more than a couple of inches away from the top of the plants, but no less than 1 cm away from them (to prevent burning of leaves). As the plants get higher and side-lights are installed, the side-lights should be close to, but not touching, the plants.

3. Dope is essentially an annual (i.e. it undergoes a complete life-cycle in one summer). Thus, under optimal conditions, a plant will be able to start heading from the 10th week, and a nice bunch of heads can be yours from the 16th week on.

If conditions are not optimal (especially if they are too cold), growth will be slower and it may take several months to get the plants to a decent size. The lifespan of the plant is dependant upon this, and so many other variable factors, that it is impossible to say what is an "average" plant. But if your plants are only 5 cms high after six months something is definitely wrong.



## PRUNING

- Pruning will make a plant grow bushier.

- By ripping out the terminal bud on a healthy plant, two new stems will form in place of the old one. If, after a while, each of these two new stems is pruned, four new stems will form - and so on.

Consistent pruning of the terminal buds will keep the plant's height down, and will give "a maximum number" of stems upon which heads will grow - ergo, more heads, less leaf.

The theory behind this practice is that removing the terminal bud alters the concentration of growth-inhibiting hormones in the terminal bud. These hormones, called auxins, restrict the growth of the lateral buds of the plant. The further the lateral buds are away from the effects of these auxins, the more they will grow - hence the classic "Christmas Tree" shape of an unpruned plant.

Dearest guru, defender of the faithful,

Many thanks for your "tips" and ideas, O great and wise one. O swami of spasticity, please appease our insane drug-induced paranoia, and give us figures/info on the possibility of death by over-cone (DBO). DBO is a worrying factor for paranoid followers of the true path to joy. Also perhaps a mention of HASH! Can the grower possibly produce this him/herself (especially with access to chemistry equipment!!!)

Finally, a scientific thought. If you smoke once a day, how would you rate the effect? Hyperbolic, exponential or logarithmic?

With greatest reverence, O worldly one,

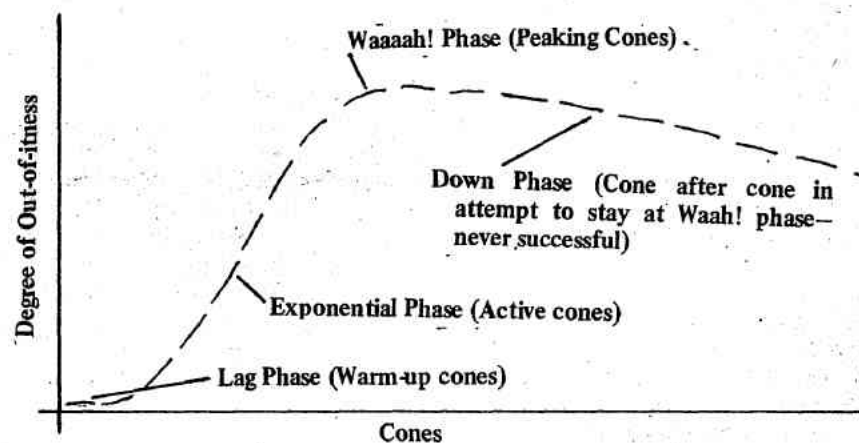
Your two devoted acolytes,  
Groover McTuber  
Freewheelin' Franklin Freak



Dear Paranoids,

What can I say?

There is no recorded evidence of anyone ever having complained of having died by Over-coning. You may contribute this to the general apathy of the deceased. But Rustipopoff (1984) attributes it to massive doses of THC being necessary to wipe people out. In a valiant experimental attempt to destroy himself via over-coning, Rustipopoff smoked over 600 cones in a row before he turned green, went serrated around the edges and suddenly demanded an 18-hour a day light cycle. ha, ha, BUT! Members of the Hashish Club of Paris



in the 1850s, (especially Charles Baudelaire - see Woroni Issue 2), gobbled lumps of hash of, quote "nut-size portions". Whether it was a peanut or walnut, that's still a lot of hash. They survived it all quite well and wrote lucid accounts of their experiences. Mind you, they hallucinated no end. Death by THC overdose is to all intents and purposes, impossible. The body's natural defence mechanisms make you pass out before you can kill yourself.

And about hash: using lots of chemistry equipment you can assemble an isomerizer (Dr Feelgood found a book on the process in a Sydney Bookshop - but owing to financial ineptitude he couldn't buy it. But if the book is found, the process will be revealed in full.)

Traditional methods of hash collection also rate a mention. Around harvest time, when the air is filled with rattle of seeds in their pods, naked women run through the ganja fields, getting the sticky resin and flowers all over their bodies. This is then scraped off them and processed into bricks. Whether this is what happens or a cheap adolescent fantasy, Dr Feelgood knows not.

A less dramatic version of primitive hash collection involves taking a whole ripe plant and beating it against the inside of a bath-tub. This supposedly beats most of the resinous material from the plants where it can be scraped off.

Anda about your scientific thought. Well, the Doctor sat and thought and smoked over this one, and came up with a function that is not really a standard mathematical function. Following, is the Doctor's rating of Cones vs Out-of-fitness.



This 6' tall Thai plant was pinched back into a bush.

\* Remember - the more light, the better the growth.

# SHORTCHANGED :

Our world is characterised by diversity and conflict. There are many issues along which lines can be drawn — and rival camps established — such as political, ideological, cultural and other differences. The one difference which overarches and overshadows all of these, however, is the difference between the developed and the developing nations; the difference between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' at the global level. Whatever criteria are used — per capita income, life expectancy, Gross National Product, energy consumption and so on — it is clear that the world is sharply divided in two. In fact, one half of the world — indeed, well over one half — is characterised by chronic poverty, malnutrition, starvation and dependence. As Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden has observed, one of the central issues in the world today is "the grinding poverty of hundreds of millions of our fellow men and women, whose true agony is almost incomprehensible to the citizens of an affluent society, such as Australia."

The point, however, is not simply that the world is characterised by glaring inequalities between North and South, but that the wealth of the developed nations has in considerable part been made possible by the exploitation of the South. The systematic rape of the colonies by the colonizing powers has been well documented. One of the more dramatic examples of this process is that of India. It has been estimated that between the Battle of Plessey in 1753 and Waterloo, \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 worth of treasure was taken from India by the British. The plunder of the colonies played an important role in assisting the process of industrialisation of Europe; as one economist writes, "the intensity of the boost to Western Europe's development resulting from this 'exogamous contribution to its capital accumulation can hardly be exaggerated'".

Nor was this process of exploitation confined to the expropriation of treasure. Indeed, of more lasting significance was the transformation of the economies of

the colonies to "suit the needs of the colonial powers, creating dependence and retarding development. In India, native manufacturers were systematically destroyed through the imposition of prohibitive tariffs on Indian silk and cotton goods exported to Britain, whilst English goods were admitted to India free of duty, or with nominal duty. The classical modern colonial economy was established, with India becoming a source of raw materials and a market for Britain's industrial goods. The cost, here as elsewhere, was the creation of a distorted and dependent economy. The human costs were incalculable — as the English Governor General of India, Lord Bentinck, reported in 1834, "the misery hardly finds a parallel in the history of commerce . . . the bones of the cotton weavers are bleaching the plains of India".

If India was one of the more dramatic examples of colonial exploitation, it is by no means the only one. A similar pattern was repeated almost everywhere; by the British in India, the French and British in Africa, the Dutch, Americans and British in South East Asia, the Spanish and Americans in Latin America, America and Australia in the South Pacific and virtually all the industrialised nations in China. Consequently, the poor countries of the world today are poor not because of a lack of natural resources (the example of Japan, a country with virtually no natural resources, but one which managed to insulate itself from the West, is particularly instructive in this regard), or because their people lack the Protestant work ethic — their underdevelopment is directly connected with the development of the First World. A study of colonisation and neo-colonialism in Latin America led respected economist Andre Gunder Frank to comment, "economic development and underdevelopment are the opposite faces of the same coin".

the price of sugar fell by 78%, rubber by 37% and copper by 35%. At the same time, the increasing trend towards protectionism on the part of industrialised countries has made the development of export oriented manufacturing industries in the developing nations all the more difficult.

In terms of Australia, a greater proportion of trade is with developing countries than is the case with other industrially developed nations. For example, 70% of Australia's manufacturing exports go to developing countries. This trade, however, is largely a one way process functioning in Australia's favour; consequently Australia has a net surplus of well over \$1 billion in trade with developing countries. Australia particularly enjoys a highly unequal trading relationship with ASEAN nations. All the ASEAN countries — with the exception of Singapore — have a trade deficit with Australia and Australian protectionism, particularly with regard to manufactured goods, contributes greatly to the imbalance, and remains a sore point in Australia/ASEAN relations.

## Aid

With world trade continuing to strip the natural resources of developing nations, the principal means of assisting development and reversing the flow of wealth from South to North is through the distribution of foreign aid, indeed, to a large extent, the sensitivity of the developed nations to the problems of the Third World can be gauged by the range and focus of aid programs. Whilst the rationale for aid delivery varies from country to country, and its distribution is carried out in accord with strategic and geopolitical interests, the 1984 Report of the Committee to Review the Australian Overseas Aid Program notes that "aid is given primarily for humanitarian reasons to alleviate poverty through economic and social development . . . it is the response of the wealthy industrial countries to the needs of hundreds of millions of people who live harsh and materially meagre lives."

Since World War Two, Australian governments have spent approximately \$6,000 million on aid to developing countries, including more than \$3,300 million on aid to Papua New Guinea. Australia presently contributes around 0.45% of its Gross National Product to aid, the bulk of which is allocated to the development of public utilities, agriculture and education in the least developed countries in the Asian/Pacific region.

The basic tenet of Australian Government aid policy asserts that aid should contribute to the social and economic advancement of the peoples of developing countries. Thus, according to the First Annual Report of the Australian Development Aid Agency, "this involves more than the short term alleviation of human suffering. . . the contribution of aid to development depends ultimately on its longer term success in building up the capacity of the recipient country to provide its own economic and social advancement . . . aid must therefore be directed as far as possible towards self sustaining development." With this focus, education and training has formed an important component of Australia's aid program, as the provision of facilities which enable Third World countries to upgrade skills necessary for economic development has been recognised as an efficient and effective form of aid. Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam underlined this point in 1974 when he stated that "our aid is oriented to the needs of human beings. The training and education elements of aid programmes are the most direct means by which we can attain this orientation . . . training and education programmes have been in the forefront since our official overseas aid programmes began in 1951 with the commencement of the Colombo Plan."

Initiated at a meeting of Commonwealth countries — in Colombo, Ceylon in 1950 — the Colombo Plan provided for a technical and education assistance scheme which involved bringing students from developing countries to study in Australia. In the first intake around

1,000 students were admitted to study with the majority of these being 'private' students who paid their own way. As the aid potential of the program was realised the foreign student intake increased — to 5,000 to 1965 and 10,000 in 1973. Whilst the stated objective of the Overseas Student Program was as an aid for the socio economic progress of developing countries there was also a strong element of self interest from the point of view of the Australian Government. The development of friendly relations with Asia, the gradual orientation of Australia's foreign policy towards regional goals, the creation of trade opportunities between Australia and Asia and the "beneficial presence of Asians in cities of Australia with the subsequent growth of awareness and knowledge of Australians about surrounding Asian countries" were all regarded as direct or indirect benefits accruing from the Overseas Student Program. Recognising this, the fact that private overseas students fulfilled aid' and foreign policy objectives as effectively as students on sponsored aid programs, the Australian Labor Government abolished tuition fees for all overseas students in 1974.

## Abdicating Responsibility

The last decade has witnessed major changes in the policies and priorities of the developed towards the developing world. The ascension to power of conservative governments throughout the developed world and the impact of the global economic recession has seen self interest once again replace responsibility as an objective of North/South relations. Australia, along with other major aid giving nations, has had a key role in this process. Foreign aid has steadily declined as a percentage of Australia's Gross National Product — down from 0.5% in the mid 1970s to less than 0.45% in 1985. Programs have been cut or abolished. In 1979, for example, the Liberal Government reintroduced tuition fees for overseas students under the guise of a 'visa charge' abdicating responsibility in this fashion has, however, not gone without note or comment. The Malaysian

Minister for Science, Technology and the Environment stated in regard to tuition fees for overseas students that "Malaysia views with deep concern the growing tendency on the part of some developed nations to educational protectionism through such measures as the imposition of higher fees and the reduction of intake quotas in institutions of higher learning for students from developing countries." He pointed out that "higher education in science and technology is an essential prerequisite for the progress of the developing nations." The Minister concluded, "they (developed nations) conveniently forget their moral responsibility to assist developing nations in their technological development, for after all their present state of scientific and technological advancement was, more often than not, made possible from the wealth acquired and accumulated through years of exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries, as well through inequitable trading relations with them."

In recent times, this drive towards self interest has become an explicit objective of Australia's aid programs. The Report of the Committee to Review the Australian Overseas Aid Program — initiated by the Fraser Liberal Government and composed of Laissez Faire economists and commercial interests — concluded that aid not only served humanitarian goals but also "complements strategic, economic and foreign policy interests, and by helping developing countries to grow, it provides economic opportunities for Australia." In fact, the Report noted that Australian business interests benefit considerably from the aid program, and that the value of the program could be extended by the careful selection and design of aid to emphasise areas where Australia could compete and thus, Australian taxpayers could "get their moneys worth". Thus, the Report recommended tying aid to trade and charging foreign students the full cost of study in Australia thereby "developing education as an export sector".

# RESPONSIBILITY, AID AND EDUCATION

## A New International Economic Order

When considering the division of the world into developed and developing nations, the responsibility of the 'haves' to the 'have nots' must be recognised. It is not a case simply of the fortunate having a responsibility to assist the unfortunate out of a sense of compassion — the responsibility of the developed nations is direct, for in each case (although to varying degrees) their wealth has been partly built on the exploitation of what is now known as the 'Third World'.

Nor should it be thought that such an exploitative relationship between the industrialised and the developing countries existed only in the past, in the era of colonisation. The period of decolonisation that followed World War Two undoubtedly brought benefits to the former colonies, not the least of which was control over their national economies. The relationship between the developed and developing nations is still by no means, one of equality. Indeed, the present world order not only is not

functioning to improve the lot of developing countries, it is actively perpetuating their disadvantaged position. In almost every one of its aspects — prices for commodities, protectionism, the international monetary system — the current world economic system works to the disadvantage of the developing nations. As Gunnar Myrdal noted in 1970 "the commercial policies of the developed countries are almost systematically rigged against the efforts of underdeveloped countries to rise out of underdevelopment."

Thus, not only do the industrialised countries bear a historical responsibility for the underdevelopment of the Third World; their current policies and practices, and the very structure of the world economic system perpetuates inequality between nations. It was a recognition of this, and a partial acceptance by the developed countries of their responsibility to the Third World, which led to the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly in May 1974 of resolution 3201, the 'Declaration on the Establish-

ment of a New International Economic Order'. As the resolution states, "It has proved impossible to achieve an even and balanced development of the international community under the existing international economic order. The gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen in a system which was established at a time when most of the developing countries did not even exist as independent States and which perpetuates inequality". This resolution and resolution 3202 ('Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order' May 1st 1974) went on to outline concrete proposals for international co-operation and the restructuring of the world economic system, in a way that would benefit developing countries. It is interesting to note that Bill Hayden stated in his 1983 address to the United Nations General Assembly that, "as a democratic socialist government, the Government of Australia is firmly committed to working constructively and practically "in pursuit of a new International Economic Order

and the implementation of the recommendations in the Brandt Commission North/South Report.

Rhetoric has not matched reality, however, as few of the proposals designed to create a new international economic order have been implemented. Indeed, the situation has taken a turn for the worse, as the recent global recession has had a far more devastating effect on the developing nations than the developed, thus widening the gap between them. Some of the findings of the Brandt Commission's update of its historic report to the United Nations graphically illustrates this. Per capita income in the Third World has fallen to levels lower than it was in the 1970s. The balance of trade between developed and developing nations has shifted against the interests of the Third World. Prices of many primary commodities, the main export of a large number of developing countries, have fallen to catastrophic levels, in many cases reaching their lowest level (in real terms) for thirty years. For instance, between June 1980 and June 1982,

The change of Federal Government in March 1983 — from Liberal to the Australian Labor Party — has neither reversed nor halted this process. The new Labor Government of Bob Hawke has taken on board much of the ideological baggage of Fraserism including the privatisation of the public sector, the application of user pays rather than social wage principles to government programs and the aggressive assertion of self interest in foreign policy matters. Thus, Hawke has continued to reduce aid programs and turn away from development assistance (exemplified by government acceptance of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Aid Program Review Committee). In respect of overseas students, intake numbers have been frozen at 1982 levels and the visa charge has been increased to a point which prevents all but the wealthiest of the Third World studying in Australia. Moreover, the Labor Government has impacted these policies in a far more dishonest way than their Liberal precursors. Where the Liberals cut programs as part of an ideological imperative to privatise, Hawke has portrayed similar policy objectives in terms of 'problem solving'. Therefore the exclusion of foreign students from Australian educational institutions — through the application of restrictive quotas and high tuition fees — has been rationalised as a response to the reduction of educational opportunities for Australian students — for 'displacement' theory — and the growing evidence of racial tensions on campus. Rather than accurately reflecting the circumstances of overseas students on campus, assertions of this type have simply legitimated the propaganda of off campus groups, such as the extreme right wing National Action, who have spent so much of the time daubing campus walls, pavements and toilet doors with warnings about Asians taking study places meant for Aussie students and the need to halt the 'Asian invasion'. In effect, the Government has eroded mass support for its ties with regional neighbours by giving credence and substance, to the yellow peril fears lurking in the white Australian psyche.

## TOWARD a New Policy

Clearly, this situation is untenable if developed nations, like Australia, are to fulfil their historic responsibility to assist in the development of the Third World. If present policies are to be reversed, community pressure needs to be placed on the Australian Government to reassess its trade and aid programs with developing nations. Instead of self interest, Government policy should be directed towards assisting Third World countries achieve self sustaining development, economic independence and self reliance. A first step in this direction would involve the implementation of the United Nations target of an allocation of 0.7% of Gross National Product as official development assistance. At the 1980 UN General Assembly Special Session on Development Issues, "Australia agreed to make best efforts to achieve the 0.7% target by 1985 and, in any case, not later than in second half of the decade."

With an objective of creating a self reliant Third World, most aspects of the present aid program would require reorientation. Firstly, Australian aid should be progressively 'untied' to reduce the flow of wealth out of the developing countries. Secondly, a focus of self sustaining development involves a greater concentration on education assistance schemes. Such a scheme would include the integration of the overseas student program with literacy programs and the construction of educational institutions in target countries. Unfortunately, these proposals are long term goals as there are divisions within the community concerning the most effective deployment of aid dollars. For instance, organisations like the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) see little value in the overseas student program. ACFOA's primary concern is with the poor in the least developed countries where aid can be used as a safety net to overcome the problems of malnutrition, disease and starvation. Whilst this form of aid is essential, however, it doesn't respond to longer term requirements where these countries can become self reliant and break the poverty cycle. Education

and development are inextricably intertwined, and the training of students from developing countries is an essential part of development assistance. There are other methods whereby foreign students can be educated and trained but, as Wolfers has noted, these are not unproblematic as "Australian aid experts tend to receive salaries and working conditions well in excess of those available to members of the public services of recipient countries, both national and foreign, let alone those of ordinary citizens. Their expertise has, almost invariably, been acquired in different circumstances from those in which they work as experts Outside the workplace, Australian experts do not seem to contribute much to international understanding, preferring, on their own accounts to share their leisure with other Australians, or foreign residents of host countries." In addition, Government policies in a number of developing countries exclude students from higher education on racist grounds; such as the Bumiputra policy in Malaysia where preference is given to native Malays over Chinese and Indian Malaysians who, by necessity, must go abroad to study.

The present overseas student program is also not without problems. The visa charge and course quotas exclude large numbers of students and some areas of study offer doubtful development assistance. An efficient and effective foreign student program would provide for scholarships for students from low socio-economic backgrounds, increasing their access to study, and free tuition for private overseas students — with the Government recognising the financial benefits these students bring into Australia and, thus, making an allocation of foreign aid monies to cover the cost of their education. Further, funds would be made available — as the Jackson Committee proposed — to introduce development education courses into all Australian tertiary institutions thereby locating skills training in its proper context. An education assistance scheme of this type would mean that people in developing countries could eventually staff their own educational institutions consequently decreasing the need to rely on importing foreign exports and increasing self reliance.

Greg Giles, Education Officer  
University of NSW Students' Union

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COSTIGAN AND CRIME

In October 1980, a Royal Commission headed by Frank Costigan commenced investigations into the activities of the Federated Ship Painters and Dockers Union (FSPDU). The eventual result of these investigations was a detailed examination of organised crime in Australia.

The far-reaching repercussions of Costigan's investigation into one particular union occurred due to the fact that the Union was an association of hardened criminals bent upon plying their criminal trade. Due to its nature, (virtually an agency for criminal activity) the Union attracted a vast array of associations from every echelon of society intent on making profit from crime. Amongst others, Costigan mentions accountants, solicitors and bankers in connection with the Union.

Thus the scope of investigation and the spectrum of crime looked into was broad to say the least. As a result Costigan made wide ranging recommendations including in some instances, the implementation of new legislation.

A pertinent example regards the "Bottom of the Harbour" tax evasion schemes which Costigan unveiled in his Fourth Interim Report in 1982. These tax frauds often comprised the expertise of accountants and lawyers together with Painters and Dockers who acted as the front line agents (i.e. the principals of these dubious enterprises).

The cost to the community of these frauds were tremendous. On a recommendation from Costigan the Office of the Special Prosecutor was set up especially to deal with this area of tax evasion. This office working in tandem with the Taxation Office has identified 6206 companies involved in Bottom of the Harbour schemes. The crackdown has netted the Government \$333 million about \$275 million remains to be collected.

The principles of justice

... which is held to simply offend to assist me with



... he [Packer] gave the nonsensical answer to avoid telling the truth.

Just as glamorous segments of society have been embarrassed by Costigan, so have some of the not so glamorous. Indeed some ignorant Labor supporters consider Costigan to be a union basher. This is utterly fallacious. In an examination of extortion on the South Australian waterfront (where the local Painters and Dockers made unjustifiable demands in 40 odd instances between 1979 and early 1984 on shipping companies which in reality were not of an industrial nature). Costigan states:



Mr Gray said to me, "I don't believe you. I really think you have fucked us around. My members have decided that they would like to be paid in lieu for the work which they should have done and they would like to be paid an amount of \$100 each ..."



"The problem is not one which manifests itself by reason of there being a union."

We always intended to hang the banner over the side of the ship. We would have hung it over whether the name had been painted out or not and we certainly did not attempt to prevent members of your union to do their jobs."



I said, "If I am being threatened, I will call the police," and he said, "You are not being threatened or stood over. I am expressing the views of the members I represent and don't be so foolish as to call the police." I said the amount ... to paint out the name Troubridge seemed excessive to me and I could not believe that it would cost \$800 to do that job. ... If you don't agree to the request of the members I may have to go down to the Hotels on the waterfront and gather a group of men from the Union and come down here to the wharf and make our position more clearly felt. I'm not attempting to intimidate or standover you in any way. I'm just expressing the views of the members who are assembled in Port Adelaide at this particular time ..."

Incidents such as those related above are commonplace on the waterfronts of Australia and usually take the form of a "Job and Finish" where work on ships will be held up near the completion and extra demands are made to which ship-owners will always bow to as the costs of a ship delayed in berth are enormous.

Since the Final Report of the Costigan Commission was handed down in November of last year, the incumbent government has tended to quietly shelve many of the major recommendations including the "Landrun-Griffin" style legislation. The Hawke Labor government has at times by deliberate omission aided and abetted organised crime in Australia.

There remains much important work for the government to do to prove it is not "soft" on crime, in particular relating to the powers and functions of the National Crime Commission. It is likely that the Wran Government in NSW will be brought down due to the smear of corruption in the forthcoming State election; will the Hawke Government fall into the same trap?

Tony Burchill

Packer: "66

It is significant to note that Bills put to the Senate in order to suppress the "Bottom-of-the-Harbour" tax frauds had to be watered down tremendously before the Democrats would pass them. One can only wonder at the sincerity of this politically expedient party which on one hand promises to keep the government "honest" whilst on the other hand it supports white collar criminals.

The fact of the matter is that Costigan's Report is political dynamite. As an expose of organised crime in Australia there is no doubt that politicians on both sides of the fence have been embarrassed by its contents. This does not mean that Federal MPs are acting as drug czars, rather that it is more than likely that persons mentioned in relation to party supporters of some description. If you consider this fantasy, how believable is it to have a media magnate in this country implicated in drug smuggling and murder. In Volume 2 of his final report, Costigan relates how Kerry Packer accounted for the large amounts of cash he carried with him ("... measured in hundreds of thousands of dollars") by referring to his "squirrel mentality!" Costigan concludes that

I recognised that to be the person "the Goanna"??

Instead Costigan advocates the implementation of criminal laws similar to those enacted by the United States through the 1959 "Landrun-Griffith Act. The objective of this Act is to deal with certain types of extortion (those under the guise of industrial action) whilst preserving in full the legitimate rights of trade unionists.

For a greater understanding of the type of extortion Costigan is talking about, it is instructive to refer to a specific example mentioned in Volume 3 of the Final Report.

In October 1980, Daniel Collins, then an assistant producer for the film "Gallipoli" entered into discussion with the Bluey Simmons and Dennis Gray of the Bluey Union regarding the painting of a ship Union regarding the painting of a ship. Later to be used in scenes for the film. That month, it was decided by the director to drop the scenes which required the painting of the ship. However scenes were shot which required a banner to be hung over the name of the ship. During one of those scenes, Dennis Gray made a representation to Collins as Daniel Collins relates in a statement to Costigan:



Packer

The well-publicized "Sullies Creek Meeting" held on June 5th at Burgmann College, was well-organized, well attended, and appeared to accomplish very little. Students were treated to an evening of masterful political wanking, the Canberra authorities blaming the Queanbeyan Sewerage Works for the Creek's disgusting state, and the Queanbeyan authorities blaming it on lack of funding and the problems of bureaucratic red tape.

The meeting was organized by Liberal Society President, Cliff Smith to publicize the sorry state of the algae-covered creek. Mr Bob Dunn, Director of Environment Protection of the Department of Territories and Local Government, said the algae responsible for the horrific smell well known to ANU students was microscopic plants which bred profusely wherever there are large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous in the water. The phosphorous responsible for its development allegedly comes from the Queanbeyan Sewerage Treatment Works. The Mayor of Queanbeyan, Alderman David Madew, agreed that the problem was 'quite disgraceful', but said that a lot of money would have to be spent to rectify the situation, money which he felt would be difficult to extract from the NSW State Government.

**"SULLIES CREEK" : a one-act play by the Burgmann Street Theatre Collective.**



All colleges, with the exception of Toad Hall (take note, Toadies - proof positive that those other rabbit warrens do not acknowledge your existence) were asked to give, and most gave, an expression of disgust at the state of the Creek. Later, a petition signed by over 750 students was presented to Mr John Langmore, the Member for Fraser, also expressing concern.

Mr Langmore suggested a number of short term measures that could be taken to prevent the occurrence of algae again. Namely, less use of fertiliser on nearby land, dredging of the creek and the use of chemicals. But members of Toad Hall appeared to have come up with the best solution yet; a few years ago operating on the principle of "all talk, yet no action" they took matters into their own hands and scooped out tons of the repulsive stuff from the creek themselves! Congratulations are in order to Cliff Smith and other organizers of this "Sullies Creek Meeting", yet it will be interesting to see whether the government will take any action over the Creek's algae problem. The meeting appeared only to highlight the fact that it may well become another of those unimportant public issues on which not too many votes depend and which will hence sink into the "out file" of some small government official.

Fiona Matthews

**ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY?**

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or Ring Ross or Timmie (06)458 0000 or Ann 475673

**A SOUND EFFECTS PLAY**  
DATE: 29 July 1985  
PLACE: Just outside Burgmann College, and next to Sullivan's Creek.  
TIME: 1.30 a.m.

A strange noise emanates from the Creek!

**BUBBLE, BUBBLE, BUBBLE**

Sodden Footsteps are heard wending a slow path toward the college:

SCHLORP, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, SCHLORP

the Front door opens:

CREEEEEAAAAK

Sodden Footsteps are heard going through the College:

SCHLORP, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, SCHLORP

A door is broken down:

CRASH!!!

A yell with a South African accent is heard:

SCREEEEAAAAMMM!

Someone is being strangled:

GURGLE, GURGLE, GASP, CROAK

Sodden Footsteps and a heavy object being dragged are heard throughout the college and going back to the Creek.

SCHLORP, DRAG, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, DRAG, SCHLORP  
SCHLORP, DRAG, SCHLORP

Something goes back into the Creek from whence it came.

SPLASH!

The Creek settles again.

BUBBLE, BUBBLE, BUBBLE

The Creek thing has a sudden attack of indigestion:

BURP!

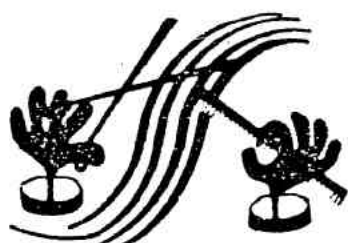
THE CREEK THING STRIKES AGAIN!!



**Why Cliff is Worried**



**WANTED**



**WHO: Models (Guys & Girls) colouring or cutting**

**AGE: 15-30 years.**

**WHEN: Afternoon or Evening.**

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# POETRY

## LETTERS TO AMERICA

1. Just as quick as you came,  
you left.  
Without word.  
Without explanation.  
Without the usual tender farewell.  
Alone, I contemplate in brutal sadness  
what went wrong. What next!  
Why now the sun must shine in painful  
glory without tears.  
Why I must wait always in vain for your  
letters that never come,  
or the September rains to fall that soothes  
this inexorable heart.

Out in the open,  
your soul smile lingers in  
perpetuity . . . . .!

2. Now that you are gone, the room is empty.  
The phone rings only for a distressed client in need.  
The evenings droop with disparity and sad mirth.  
At home, in this fale,\* by the sea's edge, the waves splash  
your name ashore.

I shall not hold again your Olympian body,  
tight like sunlight, nor feel your face proportionate  
and vulnerable.  
Your sun-favish smile shall not wear again the discomfort  
of this room.  
And when evening comes, you are not here to walk with me

the sunset into oblivion.  
you have other things on your mind.

Must I write?  
But there is no address!  
And America is a huge place.  
An insatiable lover too.  
That much I know: you would find in her,  
your own passion for liberty and freedom,  
no doubt!

Well friend, take time off;  
even to listen to the peaceful falling  
of leaves in summer.

T. Malifa

\* a Samoan house

## REFLECTIONS: for my father

Memories, like floating dreams  
Capture my youth within their melting languor.  
Of gentle, unwavering strength;  
Linger . . . . .

. . . . . defined; yet enmeshed in a wondrous haze.  
Crosswords and jigsaws of knowledge,  
Filled my innocence with awe.  
The warmth of my cocoon  
Evoked a stream of giggles and overflowing enchantment.  
Yet — I fail to recall  
Any seasons of thunder  
In my land of giants.

Messages of resounding hammers and plaintive drills,  
Sailed lazily upon a luxurious summer's breeze.  
I sensed your industrious presence,  
Engulfing games of bluff and tag.  
And I sought your laughter  
Within the crevices of children's past-times.  
But the wind playfully toyed —  
With tides of sawdust.

The reassurance of a skilfully perfected art  
Enveloped me in speed and exhilaration  
Upon splinters of wood —  
Writing messages of achievement  
In the sculptured drifts of seductive snow.

The giants have been engulfed —  
Within the sea of knowledge.  
Now there is a comical little boat  
Playing at enticing rainbows of fishes.  
Tranquility has descended —  
Hammers have been consumed by reels  
And the clouds have parted;  
Emitting sounds of thunder in the air

Michaela Jira

## REKHA

Rekha's on the phone.  
She says  
"Glass whispers —  
nothing's doing.  
Razor-blades  
are oh-so-cool."  
Out on the world tonight  
there's going to be a party —  
someone's got a gun.

Robert Carver

## SUBURBAN ROMANCE

My neighbour is in love  
with the lady who lives in his garbage can.  
Sunday and Wednesday nights he visits her.  
The other nights  
he dreams of her scented kisses.  
He brings her gifts —  
necklaces of fishbones  
earrings of aluminium  
delicate dresses designed in black and white print.  
Quite soon he means to marry her —  
he's saving up already  
for another bin.

Robert Carver

## TWO LOVERS

HE: Being with you  
is like swallowing crushed glass:  
sweet to the eye  
but hard on the digestion.

SHE: Your smile could be  
an AK47  
strafing the world  
with leaden teeth.

Robert Carver

## PORTRAIT OF A PHILOSOPHER (For Peter Singer)

Looking at this  
unremarkable man  
speaking without passion  
in glasses  
and a chocolate-coloured tie  
one would not think  
that he had been Mengele's lover.

Robert Carver

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**POETRY COMPETITION**

'Woroni' announces a poetry competition. One prize will be awarded, consisting of \$15. The prize will be awarded for the best poem, of any length, under the title 'The Aviator's Dream'. The closing date will be 23 August 1985. Entries should be addressed to 'Woroni', c/- Students' Association, Australian National University, Canberra. The judge will be Robert McArthur. The judge's decision is final.

**HER**

I thought it was a full well —  
it was empty as a husk,  
only a shadow,  
though scented as with musk:  
  
I drew up the bucket —  
nothing there for me,  
only hollow mockery —  
it was her, you see

Robert McArthur

**THE WOULD-BE GALLANT**

The poison of a hat  
On his pumpkin head,  
The infection of a brooch  
On his breast like lead,  
Pretending casual gestures,  
But a stiffness gives the lie —  
She sees it all so lucidly,  
And even stints a sigh.

— Robert McArthur

**TEARS**

Ageless pearls of emotion,  
Captured in an intricate web.  
Exquisite drops of crystal,  
Reflecting imprisoned splashes of colour and passion.  
Through lattices of suppression they erupt —  
In a galaxy of translucent stars.

Lying delicately upon the exposed petals,  
Of a summer's rose.  
Its veins of enchantment  
Once flowed frivolously with an enticing wine.  
Once caressed — in the cotton balls  
Of happiness and naivety;  
Tranquility in a fairyland of blossoms and daffodils.  
Now eaten by a fire of molten pain.

A heart —  
Once floated on embroidered snowflakes  
Marvels at its own disintegration,  
In a chilling fire.

As the snowflakes fall  
They entrance with their effortless grace.  
So deceptive . . . so vulnerable.  
Yet, somewhere a heart merges with lonesome stars;  
And earthly dew drops sleep  
Upon a black rose.

Michaela Jira

**TO AN OLD TEACHER**

the dew on your skin —  
stale to you:  
the sea on your shoulder —  
stale to you:  
salt-stale the wind,  
and summer is a liar  
to you whose coward assurances have dressed you  
in an armour against God and breathing love

Robert McArthur

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON THOUGHTS**

Slowly they fall,  
Twisting and circling  
To the ground below.  
From the soil and darkness spirals  
up the stem to each leaf,  
changing from green to yellow,  
from yellow to brown.  
Branches cling to the wall,  
desperate to save strength,  
sucking life out of the cold bricks  
and the tip of the brush.  
Probing for shelter,  
a light to peep through  
the sky whose expanse  
laughs at the struggle,  
Throws down rain  
and spites with thunder  
while the last leaf still struggles,  
Desperately fluttering in the wind  
and drowning in the world.  
Moments from death.  
Until it drops . . . . .  
Makes its descent to the ground  
Through whirlwinds of air,  
Then lands half way across the street  
in a puddle  
Horses hooves grind it into the ground,  
Human feet stomp it into pulp,  
Seemingly unaware . . . . .  
Until they look at the wall  
where the vine still stands.  
Once proud of the green leaves  
adorning its branches.  
But the last leaf still remains.  
Silent in the wind.  
Indifferent to the rain,  
As brown and as red as the  
palettes of autumns gone past.  
But it is not alive  
Its life only remains in the memory  
of the dying artist  
who painted it on the wall  
the night it fell.  
A masterpiece.

Edwina Pribyl

**GLEBE SQUATTERS**

Lulled commuters in the subways, siphoning every wink  
of decimated sleep —  
An animated voice spoke vehemently as I darted, in  
whetted curiosity, through scrolls of print.  
What a newspaper heralds is rarely my concern,  
besides a tempest with a naked eye, or a  
journalist with a ragtime rhythm  
I was standing in the vestibule when we came to rest,  
in sympathy with the stationmaster's glassy fixation;  
slipping past the crowd in oblivious locomotion.

The earthquake of hammers and shouts, shattering  
your discordant streets —  
My reverie was towing me away, sitting on the Quay,  
thinking of the homeless rasp  
Of a slumber on a springless mattress, somewhere in  
the domain of Hyde Park, by the cross-eyed gurgle  
of the winos' drunken hark.  
Even my lazy Labrador would see, once shown the snapshot,  
that your teary embrace could never have been  
a beast with two backs!

The firm-legged consort came marching down your steet,  
lest a streetfight should erupt —  
A maelstrom of flaming faces ignited, kindling from  
a wick unfurling in resistance  
The mighty Leviathan with a sword upheld, and the  
corporeal Yang and Yin; the paddy-wagon door  
slamming to the absence of movement within.  
Settlers and vagabonds paced down the vale,  
striking par for higher ground, to relay  
and temper the frolic of their windswept rage.

I daydream and question by the helm of wonder —  
is this the higher ground we seek?  
Or is it the claws of vanity's vulture  
that wakens us from our sleep?  
Season this pretence: drive away this mode of  
complacent peace; what could these thoughts seize?  
Could any question ever bear the barest brunt?  
In any case, I must be going — c'est la guerre — it's time  
to set sail on the day's untimely tense; silently clutching  
what you squatters deplore, 'La belle cite sans merci!'

Maurice Collin



# REVIEW

## FILM

THE BOSTONIANS (Showing at Electric Shadows)

Director-writer team: James Ivory and Ruth Jhabvala  
Starring: Vanessa Redgrave, Christopher Reeve.

James Ivory's and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's film of Henry James' *The Bostonians* opened at the Boulevard Red in late June. Set against the background of 1870s American reformism, feminism and spiritualism, the film portrays the struggle between passionate Bostonian feminist, Olive Chancellor and her cousin, conservative Mississippi businessman, Basil Ransom for the heart and mind of young Verena Tarrant.

Christopher Reeve plays the dashing male chauvinist, Basil, with a mixture of charm and single minded intensity. Vanessa Redgrave brings to her forceful performance of Olive the bright-eyed fervour we saw in *Julia* eight years ago. Henry James tells us that the tense, idealistic Olive cannot endure social intercourse. When she encounters Verena (played by Madeleine Potter) with her talent for persuasive public speaking, she yearns to adopt her and so to propagate feminist ideals for her sex and for the world through their association. Basil, however, sees no use in the world for "a truly amiable woman" except "to make some honest man happy" — in Verena's case — himself.

Although striking in appearance, with her creamy skin, retrousse nose and masses of glossy chestnut curls, Verena's character remains insubstantial compared with the two contending adversaries, Olive and Basil. James describes Verena as "the most good-natured girl in the world . . . she had always done everything that people had asked" and was always able to "expose herself, give herself away, turn herself inside out, for the satisfaction of a person who made demands of her." Her function is essentially catalytic. She goes from the control of her father (a mesmerist healer) to Olive's and from Olive's to Basil's without really changing.

We see Verena most clearly in her effect on others. The memory of the effect of her speeches in Boston and later New York on Basil — his prurient gaze of appraisal — and on Olive — her shining stare of idealistic admiration — is far more vivid than Verena's actual words.

Even if you agree with Oscar Wilde that Henry James writes fiction as if it were a painful duty, I think you will still enjoy the film of *The Bostonians*. It's lovely to look at, the sets perfect evocations of the period as any by Visconti or Bolognini, and the photography full of soft, golden lamplight and mellow sunshine. Jenny Beaven's costumes are beautiful — from the formal clothes worn in drawing rooms to the faintly amusing women's underwear of the time. The vision of the ancient, formidable feminist, Miss Birdseye (Jessica Tandy) sitting on the beach under her parasol, wearing a bathing costume is very funny.

The film is also worth seeing for Linda Hunt's refreshing performance as Dr Mary Prince, unattractive — certainly by the standards of the time — but very appealing. James tells us "she was determined that she would not be a patient, and it seemed that the only way not to be one was to be a doctor." Her cheerful pragmatism and wit and her enthusiasm for her profession go far beyond Olive Chancellor's theorizing about female independence. The following incident in the film illustrates something about this: after some time of watching Olive pacing, fraught with anxiety, tension and jealousy because Verena is spending the afternoon with Basil, Dr Prince says to her, "What a pity you can't say 'Damn!'".

Penelope Hanley



Vanessa Redgrave in *The Bostonians*. Photo: Karan Kapoor.

## MAPPING THE PADDOCKS

"Mr Murdoch, our grade four teacher, told us while trying to explain the workings of a wireless, that there were people who believed that once a message had been broadcast it circled the earth forever, slowly getting fainter, but if you had the right equipment — and this hadn't been invented — you'd be able to pick up something said years before . . . but, however unscientific it is an idea which is attractive to a writer in the act of recall; reality no sooner occurs than parts of it evaporate, more of it disappearing everyday, year, decade, until, like strands of wool caught in a fence there are only fragments to show that someone, something, a period, passed before."

This theme of resonances has produced an outstanding exposition in Australian literature for Chester Eagle: *Mapping the Paddocks* (McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books, 1985, \$5.95c) Like the strands of wool caught in a fence, the fragments of memory grasped by his mind revivify the changes in the mind of a child struggling to find his own identity.

The seemingly mythical figures that capture his thoughts — Don Bradman, war heroes . . . fade in the reality that wakens the child's mind. While attending a wool sale with his father, Chester realizes that he has "gained a measure of distance, of abstractions" from the way of life on the farm and from his childhood. He searches for the reason behind this by questioning the things that were once important to him. It is the bombing of Hiroshima which first pushed him from his world of security . . . "the world is changed. The basis of my twelve years has been undercut. The old world can't come back." Coupled with the destruction of Nagasaki, the boy who relished his hours of play with lead soldiers and mock battles is faced with a thought pervading reality: "Hiroshima, Nagasaki. It's too much. The means used to bring peace have altered the meaning of peace altogether."

Although the rebellions that turn Chester toward maturity are his secrets, somehow they seem somewhat justifiable in comparison to the logic of the war-torn world and he weighs this in his mind: "My rages and fears are kept secret while the world throws itself about with a violence both more and less disciplined than mine: more, because navigators use skills I don't have to bring their planes above the cities they destroy; less, because no one checks the nations with a conscience." His rebellions against reality are compounded by those against the logic of his father by a hope for magical happenings, and against his mother. Finally he renounces the land that nurtured him: "It's my earth, but I don't want it."

The boy who mapped the paddock in an attempt to find out if the sheep left behind some important pattern yet to be discovered, accepts that his departure for school in the city will leave him with the only choice: "I have to put down the map of childhood and go on, pausing only to look back and see a period . . ." where heroes are unmasked, where the world pushes war beyond reason, where a little boy grows up as the 'magic' of his life fades.

*Mapping the Paddocks* not only captures the growth of a child but it kindles an empathy for an environment we are part of without marrying itself to nationalism.

Simone Carnicelli

BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

'PERMISSION TO KILL' Brian Wizard's (The Starquill Publisher) Available at University Co-op Bookshop Recommended retail: \$6.95.

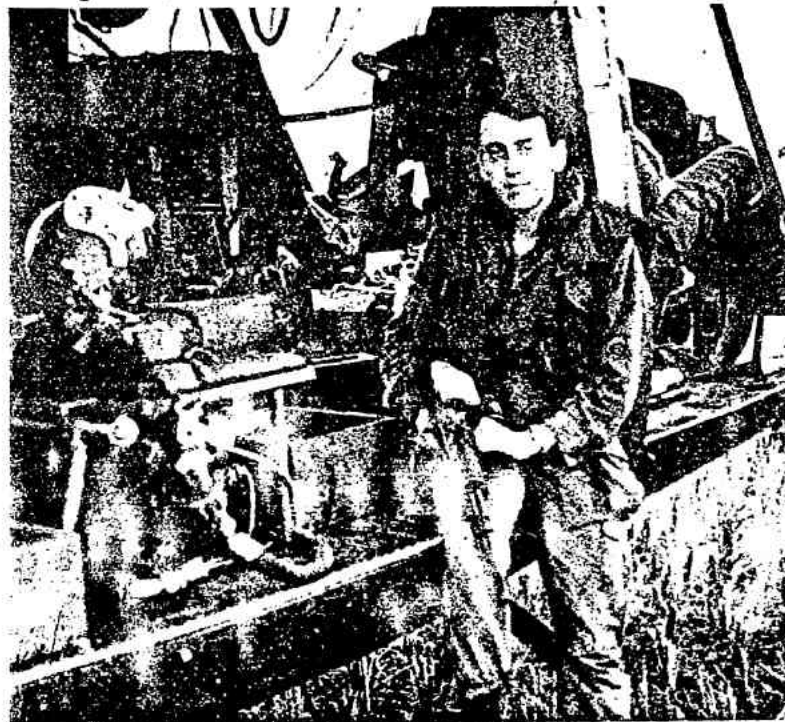
'Permission to Kill' is a fictionalized history of the Vietnam war, from the author's perspective as a helicopter gunner. The book is billed as 'high adventure with the Thunderhawk assault-force' which is rather sad since that isn't where its value lies, and this probably would turn many readers away. As an adventure story it is tiresome and boring, but what 'Permission to Kill' does do is give a very real insight into the feelings and motivations of the young people thrown into an insane conflict, people too 'irresponsible' to vote, too 'irresponsible' to drink, but given permission to kill. It's a point of view not often given much attention, but is in my opinion a very important and tragic one. The central character is Willie Maykett, a boy who volunteered to escape a factory job and is given a position of enormous power behind an M60 in the door of a helicopter gunship where he doesn't have to 'take shit from no-one'. Yet amongst the exhilaration of flying, all the drugs and sex he can cope with, and the overwhelming fire power he controls, Willie is constantly on the verge of death. Even though you don't agree with the morality Willie has, you have to see the way he is forced into his position. 'Permission to Kill' is worth reading, if only to understand how American soldiers were feeling and why they were thinking the way they were.

David Barz

BRIAN WIZARD'S PERMISSION TO KILL

VIET NAM '68-'69

High adventure with the THUNDERHAWK assault force



Featuring: author/publisher and main character pictured above

A SYMPOSIUM OF TEDIUM

What the Dickens! A Symposium of Pieces from the Low Life (Penguin Books, 1985, \$5.95) by Barry Dickins is probably more aptly described as a symposium of pieces from low literature. Its classification under Australian wit and humour is, to say the least, a misappropriation with, what I believe to be, no other motive than to entice the humour loving reader to squander a small fortune on its purchase.

Regardless, after ploughing through pages of trashy, repetitive boredom, which is at times inconsistent and incoherent, (I now appreciate a lecturer's plight when faced with marking the first draft masquerading as the final piece). I found some pieces of a more readable nature. "But Nothing Happens" is a touching insight into the plight of the aged, while "Dole Doings" reverberates the problems of the unemployed faced with a mean, steely-hearted bureaucracy which requires documentation for every iota of information given: "Here is a photocopy of yesterday's lunch. As you can see, it was a pie." "Ah Finance" is also readable, but these three pieces take up only six pages of the tiresome 179 pages of the book.

Contradictions run riot, for example, as one section gives a case for equal opportunity, the next defines patriarchal ownership in a bid for sexual discrimination: "... she tells me her old man's a copper ... Still, she was a top looker for a copper's daughter."

This stilted attempt at exhausting as much Australiana as possible in the realms of the sentence either leaves the reader breathless or asleep, or both. All the same, the whole extravaganza falls flat on Dickin's face. If you've lost touch with working class reality then this book provides a lack-lustre reminder.

Simone Carnicelli

"WE ALL NEED SOMETHING TO SUFFER ABOUT"

Muriel Spark — an English author, playwright, poet and critic — is probably more widely appreciated for *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, and possibly, the screen adaptations of *The Driver's Seat* (starring Elizabeth Taylor), and *The Abbess of Crewe* — a dry-witted exposition on Watergate set in a convent (filmed under the title: *Nasty Habits* and starring Glenda Jackson). Consistently brilliant, Spark has not failed to produce another thought-provoking and memorable piece in *The Only Problem* (Bodley Head Ltd, \$16.95 — yet to be printed in paperback but worth the extravagance!) The only problem with writing a review on this latest novel is that it can hardly do justice to the nature of its intricacies which could be explored in many more pages than the book itself is written upon.

The main character of the novel, Harvey Gotham — a wealthy and somewhat eccentric Canadian — confronts the *Book of Job* in order to reconcile the *Only Problem* which captures his mind: the problem of human suffering. With the premise of a belief in God, Harvey is troubled by the existence of a benevolent Creator who can permit and condone human suffering and who, because of His very omnipotence, is logically the author of all suffering.

Harvey dedicates himself to writing a

treatise on the subject after gaining marital freedom from Effie who provided a pathetic last straw in the theft of some chocolate from a supermarket on an Italian autostrada (which may be understandable if one considers the price of foreign chocolate). Actually, he didn't just leave her over a bar of chocolate and clarifies the parting "Well, if I'd given weight to a bar of chocolate, I would have stood by her. I didn't leave her over a bar of chocolate. To be precise, it was two bars." Regardless, the separation marks the beginning of a biting witty sexual comedy of role-swapping, wife-swapping and partner-swapping, with reverence to such philosophy-grounded questions pertaining to morality, death, friendship, justice, and of course, suffering. The experiences that lead to the making of the often symbolic philosophies, touch the life of Harvey and bring with them more problems which merely add up to *The Only Problem*.

Effie, who justified her kleptomania with the classic, but nonsensical statement: "Why shouldn't we help ourselves? These multinationals and monopolies are capitalizing on us, and two-thirds of the world is suffering," and who "with her mouth gluttonously full of stolen chocolate, went on raving about how two-thirds of the world is suffering" embarks upon a shoplifting spree in Europe that provides her with a short prison sentence in Trieste. She supplies the absurd, but perhaps plausible gem of doing it in order to obtain a first hand experience of a women's prison! Like Harvey, Effie is a student obsessed with her area of interest to the point of making it a part of her life.

At first Harvey protests to the protected nature of his environment when he learns of his wayward wife's activities a long time after the fact. But he protests on the grounds of suffering: "How can you deal with the problem of suffering if everybody conspires to estrange you from suffering." Harvey believes there is a need for suffering because this is the path to development. Effie allows him to develop further by leaving petty theft to take up full-scale terrorist attacks upon supermarkets which include bombings, shoot-outs, and the murder of a policeman (which really sparks the police and Scotland Yard, into action). This does not perturb the philosopher in Harvey who reflects upon the inseparability of suffering from life: "It is only by recognizing how flat would be the world without the suffering of others that we know how desperately becalmed our own lives would be without suffering." He believes that by suffering on Effie's account he is able to live (as suffering and living are inseparable), and produces the memorable statement: "To study, to think, is to live and suffer painfully." (which is perhaps, in common with many students.) In fact he believes that "We all need something to suffer about."

The parallels between Harvey's life and Job's life become distinct as the plot unfolds. It is not an allegory, it is just that Harvey cannot help sympathizing with Job. His move to a cottage in Epinal, France, in order to study the *Book of Job* and associated discourses as well as a painting by Georges de La Tour: "Job visited by his wife", causes him to suffer the incurable problem of Job who "... not only argued the problem of suffering ... [but] suffered the

problem of argument." The problem of suffering becomes Harvey's only problem. He says "It is the only problem in fact worth discussing."

The unexpected developments in the course of the novel throw Harvey into the uncomfortable position of being a major suspect concerning the terrorist activities. He is accused of funding, if not being involved with Effie's activities. His preoccupation with Job does not curry favour with the press or the police and in desperation he pants out their inconsistencies: "You see, if I were writing a film-script or a pornographic novel, you wouldn't find it strange that I come to an out of the way place to work. It's the subject of Job you can't understand giving my time to."

Effie remains off-stage throughout *The Only Problem* until Harvey, is confronted with her dead body in the last few pages, and that could hardly be called an on-stage appearance! By this stage, Harvey has become so preoccupied with de La Tour's painting and its likeness to his wife (and perhaps himself) that he mistakes the turban-headed body (one can only deduce that she was shot in the head) not to be his wife but Job's wife. The end of the novel also reveals the end to Harvey's suffering for he has finished his monograph on Job.

Perhaps *The Only Problem* is best described as a serious look at theology with a comical edge. However it is described it will never appear an adequate description of so problematic an exposition.

Simone Carnicelli

# THEATRE review

"DAGS" by Debra Oswald  
Directed by Gail Kelly

"We cannot expect young people to attend to theatre art, unless they can be helped to understand that this art can be their own." (Australian Theatre for Young People)

Canberra Youth Theatre's "Dags" is yet another play that accommodates the fact that 1985 is International Youth Year. "Dags" deals with the unfortunately necessary, and often amusing topic of the agonizing years of adolescence. "Dags" deals with a young girl, Gillian, trying to find herself amid the trials of musical boyfriends, bitchy females, and those all too familiar teenage hierarchies — the dags, spunks, social cripples and space cadets.

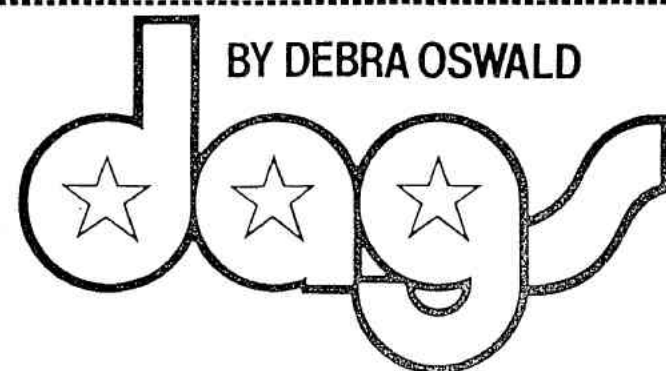
Gillian retreats into herself and through her observations we meet her elder sister — the self-rigorous Bronwyn, her 'social outcast' friend, Monica, Derek another social cripple, Karen the school's female spunk, and Adam the school's male spunk — Gillian's secret passion. The storyline traces the friendships she has with girls her own age, and the passionate crush she has on Adam, adequately treating the torturous adolescent years. The climax resolves Gillian's problems, anyway, but the rest of the clique reach no conclusions and indeed don't even want to. In this sense the play portrays realistically the problems of adolescence. Unfortunately it offers no solutions.

Another unfortunate thing about the play was the audience it attracted. "Dags" is a play that is really relevant to the people it is about, but the audience it drew were by and large older than this. The play made one reflect on past experience and the varying identifications made by the members of the audience were obvious by the frequent chuckles.

The play was successfully carried off by the talented cast of only five. Gillian, played by Megan Cameron, was excellently and compassionately portrayed. Gillian's sister Bronwyn (Ursula Hawthorne) seemed to me to have a few problems in the characterization — the part was too stereotypical which perhaps led to the somewhat stilted and unrealistic conveyance. Mary Standfield did an excellent job with both her "social cripple" roles, adding humour to a tense subject yet not in an overly condescending manner. Diana Carr and Ben Grieve who both played multiple parts differentiated their characters excellently and typified the nature of their characters in an admirable manner.

"Dags" as a project for International Youth Year is a very worthwhile venture. It deals with issues very relevant to the youth of today and I hope it will make a return season sometime in the near future.

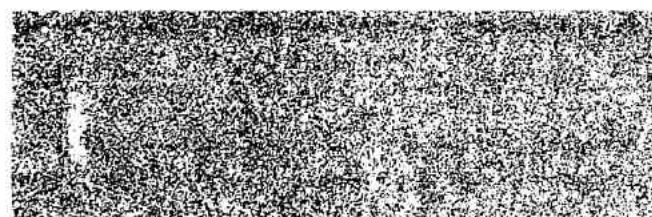
Judith Ion



BY DEBRA OSWALD



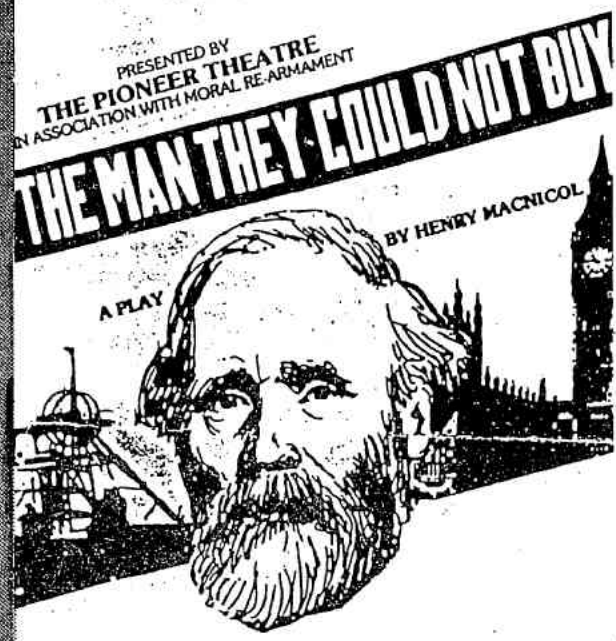
"Gillian" performed by Megan Cameron



DIRECTED BY GAIL KELLY

CANBERRA YOUTH  
THEATRE CO.

C.Y.T.C. is funded by the Theatre & Literature Boards of the Australia Council & the Arts Development Board.



THE MAN THEY COULD NOT BUY  
by Henry Macnicol.  
Directed by Harry Howlett  
Presented by The Pioneer Theatre —  
Theatre 3.

"The Man They Could Not Buy" is the story of James Keir Hardie, the Scottish miners' leader. Hardie may well have been a "man of vision, courage and integrity" (taken from the extensive programme), however the play itself did not capture this aspect whatsoever. Perhaps this could have been achieved had "The Man They Could Not Buy" concentrated simply on Hardie's unique life. Instead it attempts to combine both Hardie's life and "today's world problems" unsuccessfully. This is perhaps the play's major downfall.

Adequate performances were given by most actors — the women in particular captured the second-place position women held in the late 1800's admirably. It is interesting to note that Hardie's mother played an extremely large part in his upbringing, yet this aspect is not one mentioned in the play. Born a bastard (a "shameful burden" at this time), Hardie lived a life of extreme poverty. It is insinuated that Hardie became the "bitter" man he was because of his childhood — however, there is no sympathy given to his struggling mother: there is a small note in the programme mentioning that Hardie was taught to read by his mother on the signs in shop windows — this is so we can pour our hearts out to the poor Keir Hardie who was denied a PROPER education...

"Is it any wonder he grew up a bitter man?"

Surely Hardie's mother deserves a little consideration and respect??? Surely she would have been a bitter woman??

Another point I would like to emphasize concerns the politics of the play, its "hero" and the actors. In an interview with the Canberra Times (19.5.85), I was interested to learn that one of the actors, Mr John Craig, thought that Hardie's politics were simply the forwarding of Christianity to the world:

"... the concept Hardie had, which is the brotherhood of man unto the fatherhood of God, that includes all men. It includes good Tories like myself..."

The play pushes Hardie's politics to the full. It supports Hardie's Labor views to the hilt, yet insists this is not its aim. Those involved in it have various political stances, all insist they are aiming at a "brotherhood" to combat world problems.

It is a shame that "The Man They Could Not Buy" has so many contradictions embedded in it: the life of Keir Hardie is an interesting piece of history that, unfortunately, in this play, has not reached its potential.

Judith Ion

# ANU FILM GROUP

## PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING FORTNIGHT

Tuesday 16 July

**7.30 PINK FLOYD : THE WALL (1982)**, GB 95 mins, M, Dir: Alan Parker, with: Bob Geldof, Christine Hargreaves, James Laurenson  
A surreal story of the isolation and violence of your average rock megastar. The movie opens appropriately enough with Pink (our poor burnt-out rock star) watching 'The Dam Busters' on television. His is a miserable life, all money and no meaning, . . . and we see his attempt to break down the wall of isolation that has been constructed around him. There are some interesting pieces of animation in this film which blend in quite well with the story (that is, if you can follow the story at any particular point in the movie). The movie was not as successful as the album (The Wall by Pink Floyd), but I consider it a useful addition to the album. After having seen the movie go back and listen to the album a couple of times. Needless to say all the music pieces from the album also make it into the movie.

**9.15 PERFORMANCE (1970)**, GB, 106 mins, R, Dir: Nicholas Roeg, With: Mick Jagger, James Fox, Anita Pallenberg, Chas Devlin (James Fox) is a strong-arm man suddenly forced to run after committing a murder, with both the police and his organisation after him. He takes refuge in the retreat of a retired pop-star (Mick Jagger). A visually dazzling, witty film, 'Performance' relies on Borges for its labyrinthine conceit that the vicious, male-role-playing gangster and the androgynous male pop-star are, in some way, complementary halves, that every identity is an assumed identity. Once, like Turner, you have seen your daemon, there is nothing left but death.

**Thursday 18 July**  
**7.30 ZIGGY STARDUST AND THE SPIDERS FROM MARS (1982)** GB/USA, 90 mins, NRC, Dir: D.A. Pennebaker, With: David Bowie  
A film of David Bowie in concert at London's Hammersmith's Odeon in 1973. The show was the last in the "Ziggy Stardust and the

Spiders from Mars" tour and, as Bowie announces on stage, marked the end of the Ziggy Stardust character. Songs include, "Space Oddity", "Suffragette City", "Oh! You Pretty Things" and "All the Young Dudes". An interesting portrait of Bowie in his "glam-rock" phase.

**9.10 THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH (1976)** GB, 140 mins, R, Dir: Nicholas Roeg, With: David Bowie, Buck Henry, Candy Clark  
A science fiction plot about a man who ventures to earth, and once there spends most of his time trying to leave again. A film which has had a mixed reception as it is certainly not a grand epic, but the acting is good and for all those Bowie freaks out there this is certainly a good appetite satisfier.

**Sunday 21 July**  
**1.30 GREYSTOKE, THE LEGEND OF TARZAN (1984)**, GB, 125 mins, NRC, Dir: Hugh Hudson, With: Christopher Lambert, Ralph Richardson, Ian Holm, James Fox.  
At last a reasonable rendition of the original Tarzan story with none of the ridiculously crass "Me Tarzan, you Jane" style of meaningful dialogue. (Jane in fact never goes into the jungle with Tarzan at all.) Hugh Hudson has produced an admirable film with a sense of humour and sophistication that has been sadly lacking in adventure films of recent times. Hudson is best known as the director of 'Chariots of Fire' and if you didn't like his film-making style there then I would suggest that you give this one a miss. This was, sadly, Ralph Richardson's last film.

**3.45 LORD OF THE FLIES (1963)** GB, 91 mins, NRC, Dir: Peter Brook, With: James Aubrey, Roger Elwin, Tom Chapin  
Strange suspenseful story of a group of British boys stranded on a remote island. William Golding's tale of their gradual degeneration into a savage horde transfers well to film.

Tuesday 23 July

**7.30 THE HONORARY CONSUL (1983)**, GB, 92 mins, M, Dir: J. MacKenzie, With: Michael Caine, Richard Gere  
Michael Caine is an anti-heroic drunkard, kidnapped by guerrillas in a sultry South American country. The trouble is, no-one really wants him back. Based on the novel by Graham Greene.

**9.30 LOOPHOLE (1980)**, GB, 105 mins, M, Dir: John Quesada, With: Martin Sheen, Albert Finney, Susannah York  
Finney sets out to crack the supposedly impenetrable vault of a large London bank. He recruits a small dedicated band of specialists and an initially unwilling, but financially desperate architect. This film was Albert Finney's return to the big screen after many years absence. It is, sadly, not an auspicious "re-debut".

**Thursday 25th July**  
**7.30 PAS DE DEUX, 13 mins CARMEN (1983)**, Spain, 101 mins, Subtl. NRC, Dir: Carlos Saura, With Laura de Sol, Antonio Gades  
Carlos Saura has used the story from the opera Carmen to produce a film that parallels the on and off stage lives of his dancers, weaving a captivating tale of consuming passion. A must for every fan of flamenco guitar and Spanish dance.

**9.30 THE RED SHOES (1948)**, GB, 133 mins. G. Dir: Michael Powell/Emeric Pressburger, With: Moira Shearer, Marius Goring, Robert Helpmann.  
Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger always aimed high in their choice of subject, and here their aim was to give us the feel of the world of ballet; the backstage and private lives of those concerned in it. The detail remains fascinating, the colour evocative, the dancing superb; only the story is rather trite and lumpy. Moira Shearer made a hit as the tragic heroine, Anton Walbrook spat superbly as the impresario; Jack Cardiff's photography was near his best.

Sunday 28 July

**1.30 INDIANA JONES AND THE TEMPLE OF DOOM (1984)** USA, 117 mins, M, Dir: Steven Spielberg, With Harrison Ford, Kate Capshaw, Ke Huy Quan.

1935: Indiana Jones (Harrison Ford), archaeologist and adventurer, manages to foil the attempts of gang boss, Lao Che, to cheat him of the diamond promised as payment for services rendered. He and an American singer, Willie Scott (Kate Capshaw) escape along with Short Round (Ke Huy Quan), a small Chinese orphan he has adopted. Of course the escape only leads to a continuous stream of perilous adventures. The sequel - or rather the prequel - to 'Raiders of the Lost Ark', 'Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom' doesn't have the same impact, maybe because the ideas are no longer original, but nevertheless it is entertaining.

**3.30 BLADE RUNNER (1982)**, USA, 117 mins, M, Dir: Ridley Scott, With: Harrison Ford, Rutger Hauer, Sean Young.

Los Angeles, AD 2019. Formerly a Blade Runner (member of a licensed-to-kill police unit) Rick Deckard (Ford) is coerced into tracking down a group of Nexus 6 replicants (robots exactly duplicating humans). The sets and the costumes are superb. Unfortunately, the biggest fault with this movie is that the director seems to have lost a lot of the book (Philip K. Dick's 'Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?') in writing the screenplay. So much so that unless you have read the book you come out not really understanding what exactly is going on and why. The crucial fact not told in the film, is that this is a future society where animals are virtually extinct after nuclear holocaust, leaving a yearning gap filled by robot pets and a one-up-manship system where real animals are as highly prized as Shakespear's First Folios. But don't let that bother you, if you come you will not be disappointed. One of the underrated science fictions films of the 80s.

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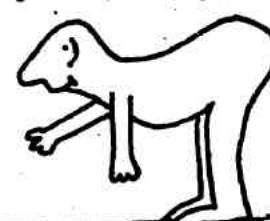
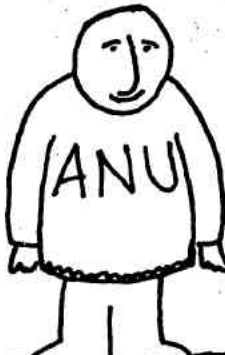
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The Counter Course Handbook is a publication which provides students with an alternative, and yes!, sometimes critical account of courses offered at ANU. It presents students' assessment of assessment, course content, teaching performance, course organization as well as review articles on departments, faculties, academic disciplines, pedagogic processes (wow, this is getting good!) and other issues of general student concern.

## Counter Course Handbook!

ANU's Counter Course Handbook is produced by voluntary student labour. This is not just a cost saving means... it keeps the Handbook in touch with students and for students actually involved in the process of producing the CCH it can be fun and an education in itself.

This direct student involvement is the crunch! It, yes If, there is to be a CCH in 1986, some students are actually going to have to be actually directly involved in producing it! (Actually!) There are numerous now-or-never time consuming tasks to be done - distributing questionnaires, writing articles and analyses, preparing the Handbook for printing. This is a long process but it needs to start Now! To get it started there is a jolly planning meeting advertised below...

A Planning Meeting for the Counter Course Handbook will be held... on...

**Thursday July 18**

at 1 pm All interested students are most welcome!

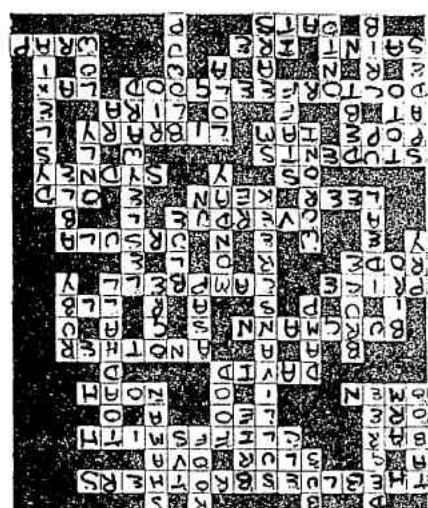
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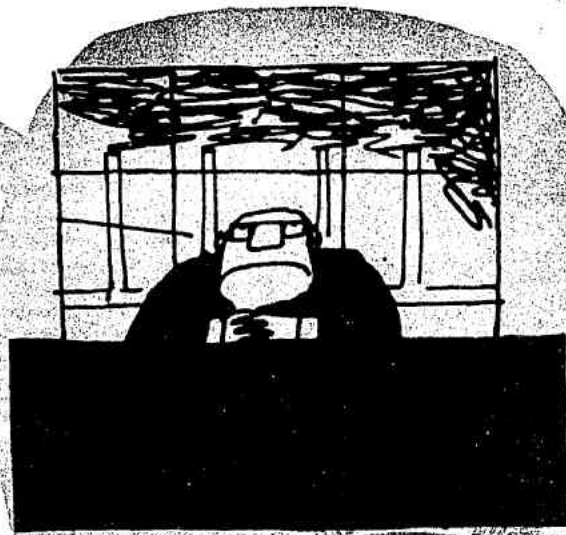
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Is more powerful than a locomotive,  
Is faster than a speeding bullet,  
walks on water,  
gives policy to God.



**A HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**  
Leaps short buildings in a single bound,  
is more powerful than a shunting engine,  
is just as fast as a speeding bullet,  
walks on water if sea is calm,  
talks with God.



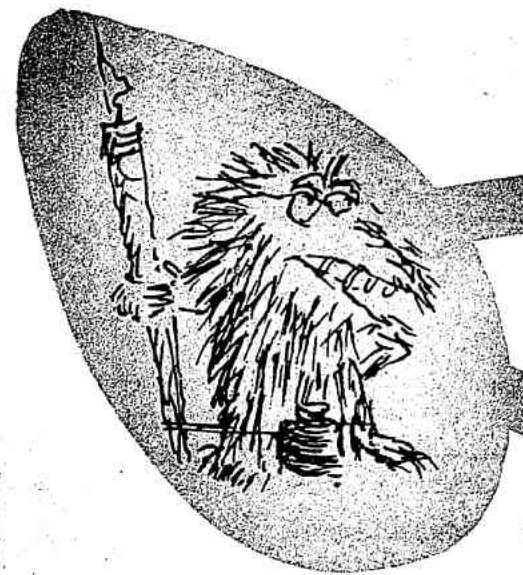
**A PROFESSOR**  
Leaps short buildings with a running start and  
favourable winds,  
is almost as powerful as a shunting engine,  
comes a close second to a speeding bullet  
walks on water in an indoor swimming pool,  
talks with God if special request is approved.



**A READER OR SENIOR LECTURER**  
Barely clears a prefabricated hut,  
loses a tug of war with locomotive  
can fire a speeding bullet,  
swims well,  
is occasionally addressed by God.



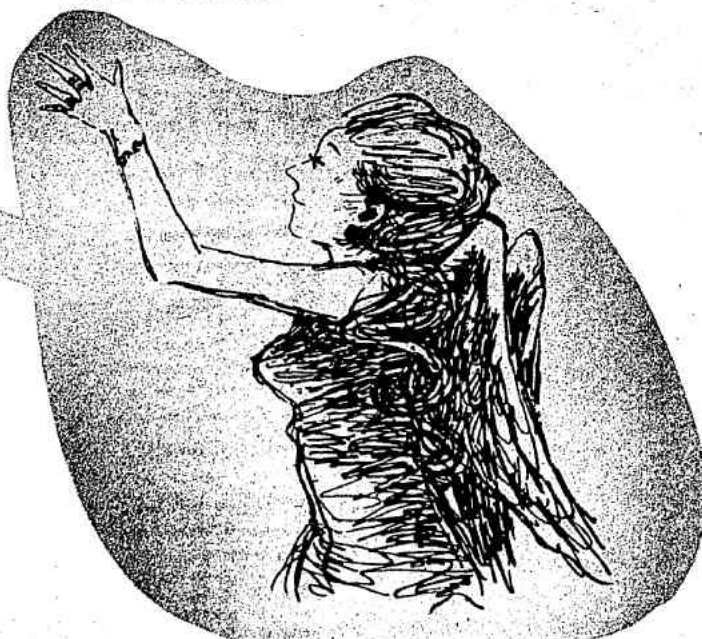
**A LECTURER**  
Makes high marks on the wall when trying to  
clear tall buildings,  
is run over by locomotive,  
can sometimes handle a gun without injuring  
her/himself,  
dog paddles,  
talks to animals.



**A GRADUATE STUDENT**  
Runs into buildings  
recognises locomotives two times out of three,  
is not issued ammunition,  
can stay afloat with a life jacket,  
talks to walls.



**UNDERGRADUATES**  
Fall over doorsteps when trying to enter  
buildings,  
say look at the choo choo  
wet themselves with water pistols  
play in mud puddles  
mumble to themselves.



**A DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY**  
Lifts buildings and walks under them,  
kicks locomotives off the tracks,  
catches speeding bullets in teeth and eats  
freezes water with a single glance,  
is God

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